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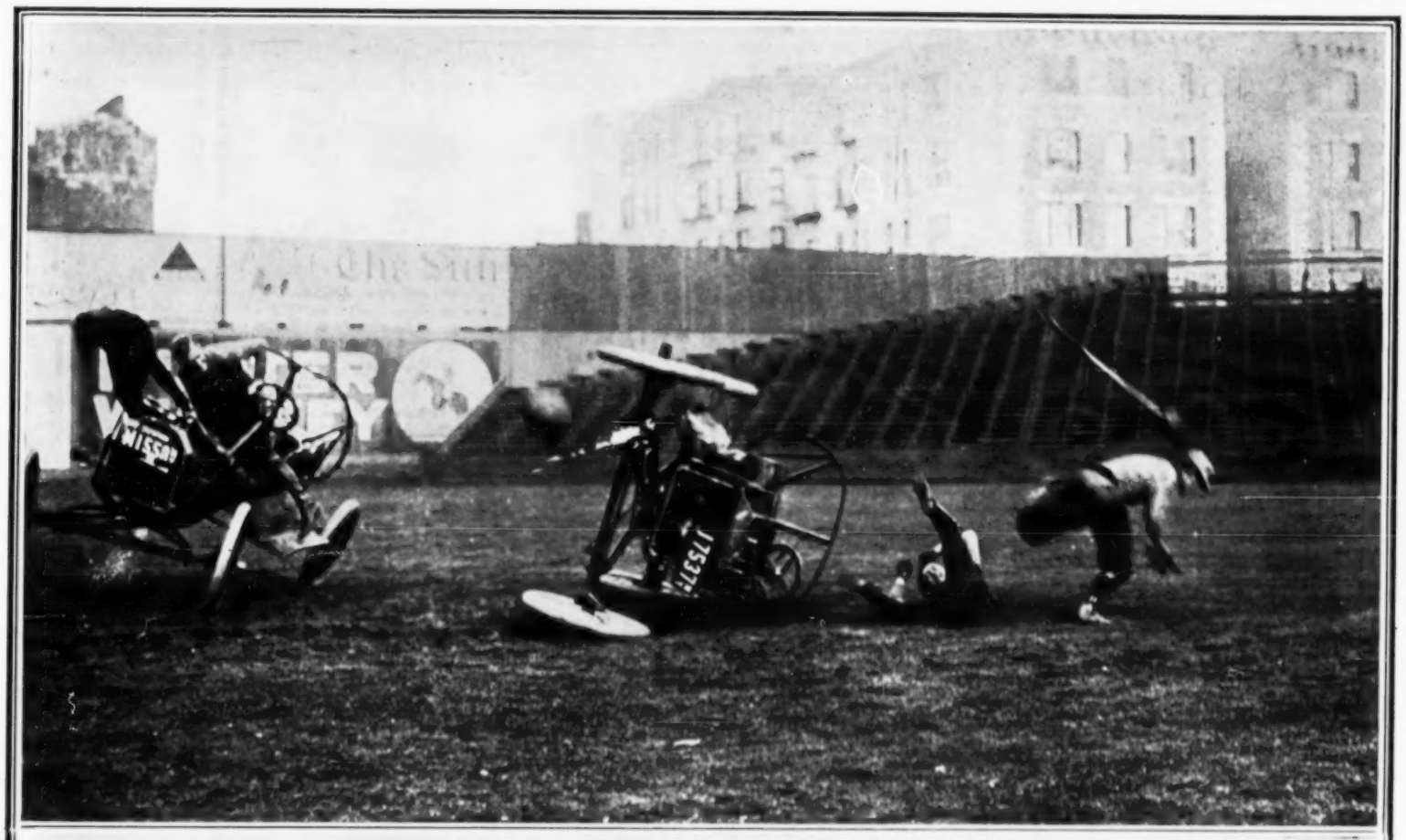

A SPORT COMBINING "ALL THE RISKS OF A BULL-FIGHT, A FOOTBALL GAME, AND A RIDE IN AN AEROPLANE": AUTO-POLO IN THE UNITED STATES.

As we note under our double-page photogravure illustration, the latest "freak" sport in the United States is Auto-Polo; practically, polo in which motor-cars take the place of ponies. A full description of the game is given under the illustration in question. Here it may be remarked that an American writer has said of it: "The game as played at Wichita, Kansas, gave every opportunity for dare-devil driving, quick turns, sudden stops and starts, and all that goes with expert autoing. It combines all the risks of a bull-fight, a football game, and a ride in an aeroplane." (See Double-Page Illustration in this Issue.)

PHOTOGRAPHS BY G. G. BAIN.

HARWICH ROUTE
TO THE CONTINENT

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PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons has rung out the old year and rung in the new discussing the Home Rule Bill. "There's a new foot on the floor," but although 1913 has come, the Parliamentary Session of 1912 is unfinished, and Hogmanay has been spent by Scottish Liberal Members at the Hotel Cecil as the guests of the Chief Whip, Mr. Illingworth, New Year's Day being devoted to an amendment for the exclusion of the province of Ulster from the jurisdiction of an Irish Parliament. Although the too brief Christmas recess gave all parties a zest for a longer holiday, there was a large attendance when the House reassembled, over 400 Members being present early on Monday. Differences in the Unionist Party on Tariff Reform did not weaken their resistance to the Home Rule Bill, and Mr. Bonar Law, in an incisive speech, cheered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, ridiculed the Prime Minister's guillotine time-table allocating the 7½ days which were to be allotted to the Report stage. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that only 212 lines of the Bill had been discussed in Committee, while 1434 lines had been passed without discussion. On the other hand, Mr. Redmond, in a facetious speech, calculated that Members had already spoken on the Bill more than twice the number of words contained in the Bible. Ulster Members complained of his levity, and this note was all the more conspicuous in the Nationalist leader as he is usually very dignified and somewhat heavy. On the other hand, Mr. Birrell, in a speech characteristically bright and gay, complimented the Opposition on the "extraordinary skill as well as restraint" which they had shown in the debates. Although some of the Chief Secretary's colleagues have taken a more conspicuous part than himself in controversy on details, Mr. Birrell has contributed to the good temper and orderly character of most of the discussions by his own candour, urbanity, and wit. The greatest advance in reputation on the Liberal side has been made by Sir John Simon, the Solicitor-General, who is congratulated by the whole House on the Privy Councillorship which he has received as a New Year Honour. Sir John is always listened to with interest by Mr. Balfour, and that is good evidence of the distinction and force of his style. While he argues closely, he is, as a rule, carefully courteous to opponents, and thus his rising career gives pleasure in every quarter. All the talent of the Treasury Bench, however, and all the assurances of the Nationalists have failed to convince the Unionists that Home Rule will be safe for the Empire. The fears of the Opposition were forcibly expressed on Tuesday in discussion on a proposal (which was, of course, rejected) for the suspension of the local executive power in Ireland during a state of war.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"CINDERELLA." AT THE NEW PRINCE'S.

THE prettiest of all nursery tales provides the Melvilles with the theme of their first pantomime at the New Prince's, and with Miss Elise Craven in the name-part they have secured the prime essential for a successful treatment of "Cinderella." For the Pinkie of former days, though she is a big girl now, has not lost the freshness and sincerity of her childhood, and above all things a Cinderella must have an air of childish naturalness alike in her gaiety and in her appeals of pathos. Miss Craven's singing voice is not strong, but it is sweet; on the other hand, she is a born actress, and, of course, she is one of the most accomplished of young dancers. Mr. Wooley's impecunious Baron and the "ugly sisters" of Messrs. Rapley and Scott Barrie contrive, along with the Buttons of Mr. Roxbury and the Dandini of Miss Venie Clements, to keep the audience constantly amused. There is a full supply of rag-time measures and dancing. The Prince has a handsome representative in Miss Jewel St. Leger, and Cinderella's coach, all ablaze with light and dragged by ponies over a moving platform, makes a very brilliant *coup d'œil*.

"PETER PAN" AGAIN AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S

Though Peter Pan is claimed by his author to have been the boy who never grows up, he is now, as a matter of fact, in his ninth year, and, however little time may have affected him—and to be sure it has impaired in no way the charm and tenderness of the fantasy to which he gives his name—it has necessitated various changes in the cast. Especially is this noticeable in connection with the representatives of the junior members of the Darling family. Thus, this year's John Napoleon was the Michael of last year; but as Alfred Willmore is as refreshingly boyish as ever in his new part and his successor as Michael (Reggie Sheffield) is of the same happy type, all goes well with these rôles. With the original Wendy, Miss Hilda Travelyan, otherwise engaged, a new child heroine had to be found, and she is found to perfection in Miss Mary Glynne, who, though of quite juvenile years, has the very instinct of mothering. Miss Pauline Chase, of course, is once more the Peter of the revival—very picturesque and gallant. Mr. Holman Clark repeats his delightful burlesque study of the Pirate King, while Mr. Shelton's Smee and Mr. Charles Trevor's "miserable" Starkey are still among the joys of the interpretation. On Christmas Eve "Peter Pan" obtained at the Duke of York's his usual ovation.

"SHOCK-HEADED PETER." AT VAUDEVILLE MATINÉES.

There is no need to recommend the ingenious little stage-version of "Struwwelpeter," which Messrs. Philip Carr and Nigel Playfair prepared some years ago, to experienced child-playgoers, for already they must have marked down "Shock-headed Peter" as one of the stock holiday entertainments that must by no means be missed. This piece has a quaintness and a naïveté about it which distinguish it from other children's plays of the season, and though Augustus and the Blackamoor and Harriet and Philip—not to speak of the naughty boy-hero—are old friends by now, young people home from the holidays are sure to insist on being taken to the current Vaudeville matinées. Not the least recommendation will be the fact that Mr. Edmund Gwenn is representing in his inimitable way that imp of mischief—Peter.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

"THE END OF THE RUN."

(Our Coloured Supplement.)

WITH this number we present a Supplement which will appeal especially to the sporting section of our readers. It consists of a double-page reproduction, in colour, of Mr. Gilbert S. Wright's picture, "The End of the Run." It represents one of those occasions which are dear to the heart of the fox-hunter—a fine day among the woods and fields, a hard ride, and a successful termination to the chase. Reynard is seen clambering up a haystack in his last efforts to escape the teeth of his pursuers. His hour has come, and he is about to expiate his crimes in the traditional manner. Round the foot of the stack the hounds are gathered, thirsting for his blood, and it will not be long before they get it. Near at hand are members of the hunt riding up to be in at the death. The scene is one to recall memories of such joys to all who have followed the hounds, and will doubtless find a place on the walls of many a sportsman's den.

MUSIC.

THE Royal Choral Society is to be congratulated. Not only is it beginning to keep the performances of "Elijah" and the "Messiah" within almost reasonable limits, but it is producing new work, and has celebrated Christmas by giving an evening to carols. The selection ranged over four or five centuries, and the solo quartet—Miss Alice Wilna, Miss Leitch, Mr. Joseph Reed, and Mr. Ranalow—was heard to advantage. The tubular bells which were introduced for seasonable effect might have achieved greater popularity had they been more truly toned, and the audience, which was large and appreciative, would appear to have been a little nervous, or the invitation to join the choir would have met with a more audible response. There is much to learn about carols, and many beautiful examples will reward the patient searcher. They were, of course, associated originally with dancing, and were written for Easter as well as Christmas.

It is not easy to find in the season that came to an end last week any performances of striking interest. The leading orchestras have been hard at work, but they have paid no special attention to new music, and such novelties as have been produced have been interesting rather than epoch-making. There is a growing tendency on the part of some orchestras to present work without sufficient rehearsal. Perhaps there has been a slight and welcome diminution in the number of recitals given by young players who clung to the mistaken belief that as soon as they have made their début a future is assured.

The Christmas vacation has been a very short one this year. Orchestral concerts have been resumed already: the Philharmonic Society announces a concert on Thursday next, Safonoff conducting; recitals are following, and on the 29th Mr. Thomas Beecham will inaugurate a six-weeks' season of opera at Covent Garden, and will give Richard Strauss's much-discussed opera, "Der Rosenkavalier"—the first performance outside the land of its origin. The Russian Ballet will be another attraction; it should be remembered that the appearance of these famous dancers in London was due in the first instance to Mr. Beecham's initiative. In the near future he will open the "London Theatre of Arts," now known as the Aldwych, for winter and spring seasons of opera in English, each season being three months long.

Mr. Beecham has been conducting for the Russian Ballet in Berlin, and has given two orchestral concerts at the Königliche Hochschule für Musik. His orchestra has not only pleased the Berlin critics, it has surprised them. Next year the enterprising conductor will enlarge the sphere of his operations, and will give a series of concerts in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. As he is not afraid to include in his programme the work of living British musicians, Mr. Beecham is doing real pioneer work.

Foreign critics would appear to be surprised not only to find that some British composers have a message to deliver, but to find that British players can deliver the message faithfully. The quality of the instruments employed has also made an impression. Mr. Beecham once told the writer that the average member of a first-class English orchestra had a better musical instrument at his command than his confrère of any other nationality, and that this applied with special force to the strings.

In our issue of Dec. 21 we illustrated the launch of the new White Star liner *Ceramic* at Belfast; but an error, we regret, was made in describing the vessel, which was said to be intended for the Atlantic service. In reality, the *Ceramic* is to be engaged in the White Star Line's Australian service, in which she will be the largest steamer employed.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

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WHOM THE KING DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR: IN THE NEW YEAR LIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, RUSSELL, AND LAFAYETTE.

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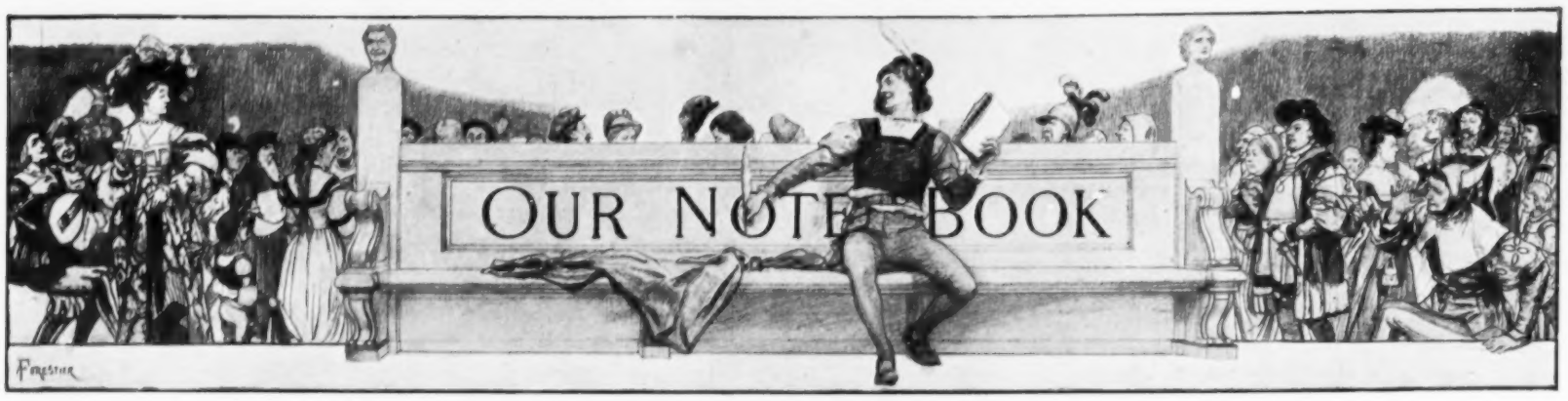
17. MR. RICHARD W. ESSEX (NEW KNIGHT), WALL-PAPER MANUFACTURER, M.P. (L.) FOR STAFFORD.

The New Year's List of Honours contained the names of two new Peers, two new Privy Councillors, two new Privy Councillors in Ireland, seven new Baronets, and eighteen new Knights; together with a list of promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the Royal Victorian Order, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and Awards of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, the Imperial Service Order, the Imperial Service Medal, and the King's Police Medal. Further, it contained the names of seven new Knights for services in the Dominions; eight new Knights for services in India; and a Baronetcy for Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, merchant and mill-owner, of Bombay.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE habit of getting everything thoroughly mixed up in your mind, and then calling it the Higher Unity, has a disadvantage even deeper than its superficial one. The further difficulty is this: that things are not only different from each other; but are even more different than they honestly seem to be. Compare two sexes or two nations or two sects or two colleges; and you will often find, after much perplexity and many mistakes, that the resemblance is on the surface, while the difference is at the root. Thus (to take the first case that occurs to me) an English newspaper and a French newspaper cannot really be compared at all; and the difference between them is not one of degree. Yet because they are both printed on paper and not on parchment or vellum, because they are both printed in black ink and not in red and green, because they both have the title at the top and not at the bottom, and the words arranged in a column and not in a spiral, both an Englishman and a Frenchman would probably think of the difference as a difference of degree, and each would underrate the other. The Englishman would think his newspaper was more full, more varied, more packed with the news of the world, better produced, and cheaper at the price; and he would suppose that the Frenchman had aimed at these things, but had not achieved them so well. The Frenchman would think that his newspaper was more of a force in politics, told him more of the truth about his country's condition, was more exciting to anyone to whom thought is an excitement; was written by more interesting men, and in a much better literary style. And he would suppose the Englishman had been aiming at these things, but had not achieved them so well.

But in truth the resemblance of the two sheets is a mere accidental resemblance of shape, like the resemblance of a barrel of gunpowder to a barrel of pork, or the wheel of a cart to the wheel of a ship. The difference in the two things is a difference in the *aim*—in the whole original reason for having any newspaper at all. Even if the owners of both newspapers are out to make money (and this is not so universally the case in France), they still hope to make money by providing the public with two quite different things, answering two quite different human appetites. The English newspaper is a sort of scrap-book; a miscellany of all sorts of things that have happened in the world; valued as a general widening of the mind; something that is amusement and curiosity, but has also something higher in it, something of the *homo sum, nihil*, etc. The English newspaper is enjoyed as a Christmas parcel or a play-box is enjoyed. The Englishman opens a newspaper as the English boy opens a hamper. The larger a hamper is the better; and the more various are the things in it the better. But the French newspaper is not constructed like a hamper, but like a bomb. Its first object is not to entertain, but to arouse; nor does it aim at distributing the reader's interest over a wider field, but, on the contrary, at pulling his ideas together and fixing them on some particular point. A real bomb may scatter your brains physically; but even a real bomb is meant to concentrate them morally. And if a French paper is short and fierce (or, as we might say, meagre and malignant) it is because it is primarily meant as a pamphlet—or even a proclamation. Indeed, there is a shadow of this difference even in the names instinctively used in the two countries. We speak most usually of a "newspaper"—that is, a lot of new things that come to us done up in paper, like butter or chocolate. The French more usually call it a "journal," which insists on the idea of vigilance, and of daily repeated blows and sensations. The two things can be contrasted because they look alike; but they cannot be profitably contrasted, because they are essentially different.

Photo. Bieber.

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN THE INITIATOR OF THE AGADIR INCIDENT: THE LATE GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY, HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER.

It is generally supposed, although not certain, that the late Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter initiated Germany's Morocco policy of 1911, and the sending of the war-ship "Panther" to Agadir, thus causing the Franco-German crisis, in which Great Britain was also so closely involved. He died at Stuttgart, where he was born in 1852. At eighteen he fought in the Franco-German War as a volunteer, and afterwards studied law. In 1879 he entered the German Foreign Office, and was appointed in 1894 Prussian Minister at Hamburg and in the following year German Minister at Copenhagen. He often accompanied the Emperor on journeys, but in 1900 he in some way lost favour and was sent as German Minister to Bucharest. While there he several times took charge of the Constantinople Embassy. In 1908 he was summoned to Berlin at the time of the famous interview with the Kaiser published in the "Daily Telegraph," and was laughed down in the Reichstag while defending the action of the Foreign Office. In 1909 he prepared the Franco-German Treaty, and in 1910 he was appointed Foreign Secretary.

The same truth complicates the modern quarrel about the sexes—and is half of what hurts people in the case of the Suffragette. It is not so much that a woman should not be militant; it is rather that, at the root of everything, she means a different thing by militancy. The soldier is said to flirt with the nursemaid, though I cannot say that I ever clapped eyes on that romantic scene. But, whatever the attraction of their souls, I fancy most people would still see the common-sense in the separation of their functions. All but a very perverse few would feel it more appropriate that a man should wear the sword-bayonet and a woman wheel the perambulator. Unfortunately, things are not so simple as that. If a man took *no* interest in children, his life would be easier, though decidedly emptier. And if a woman *never* wanted to fight, existence would be simpler, though much duller. As it is, the exceptions complicate the case by their very exceptional quality. In every street of the poor some men mind babies. In every riot of the poor some women throw stones. The point is not that a man cannot mind a baby, nor even that he necessarily does it badly. It is that, whether he is doing it badly or well, he has in his soul a quite separate and quite masculine notion about what he is doing. I am quite ready to look after a child for a reasonable number of hours; and I have often done it. But my attitude to the task was different from a woman's attitude; not in what I did, but in why I did it. The cheap way of putting it is to say that I began by being afraid of the child, while the woman would begin by smacking it. But the point is much more subtle and sympathetic: it is that fundamentally I regarded the child as some sort of elf or seraph, or perhaps goblin; something that had come from another country, something of which too much must not be expected. I am sure that the trick (by this time somewhat tiresome) of calling an infant "little stranger" originated in the poetic sentimentality of a male. Hence my two ideas would be, first, to amuse the child; and second, to get for myself some sort of romantic or religious pleasure out of the child. To wash the child, to teach the child, to cure the child, to *own* the child—these things belong to another order of ideas and to the other half of humanity.

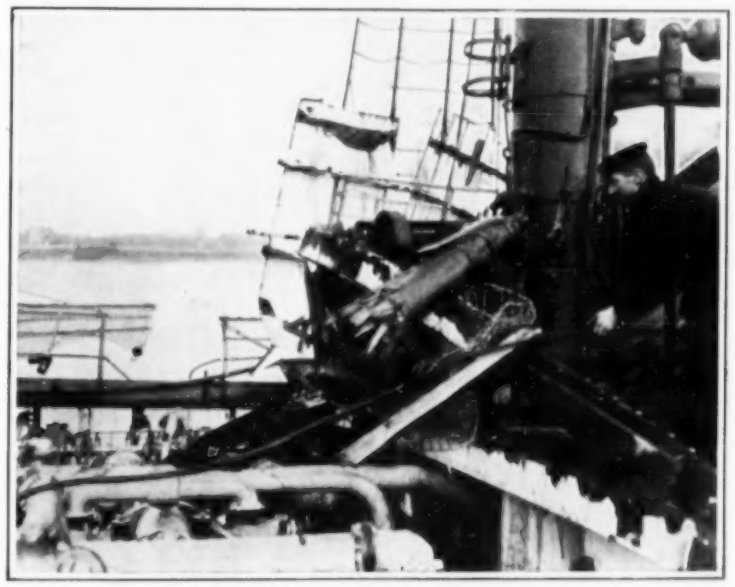
Now, it is just the same with militant women. It is not that women never wage war, or even never should; it is that the motive is different. It is generally done either to relieve the feelings or to attract general attention. The Suffragettes are always saying that their militant tactics have brought the question to the front. But that is not in the least what men mean by waging war. The Bulgars did not fire off guns in order to make themselves heard: they would have much preferred noiseless powder. The Montenegrins did not march to bring the Turkish question to the front, but to force the Turkish army to the rear. War means, not only using force, but using that special sort of force that will make a given man do a given thing. Until Suffragettes can compel retreat literally, like artillery, they are in no way more military because their outbreak takes a bodily form.

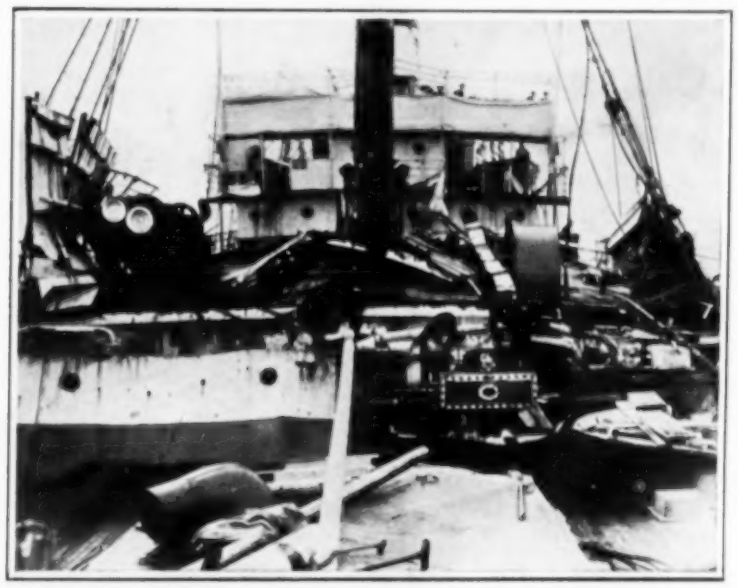
IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM: DAMAGE DONE BY WIND AND WAVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, C.N., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, G.P.U., AND O'KEEFFE.

THREE VESSELS STRANDED TOGETHER: THE "GOYAZ," A LIFE-BOAT, AND THE "GUILD MAYOR" ON THE ROCKS AT PLYMOUTH.

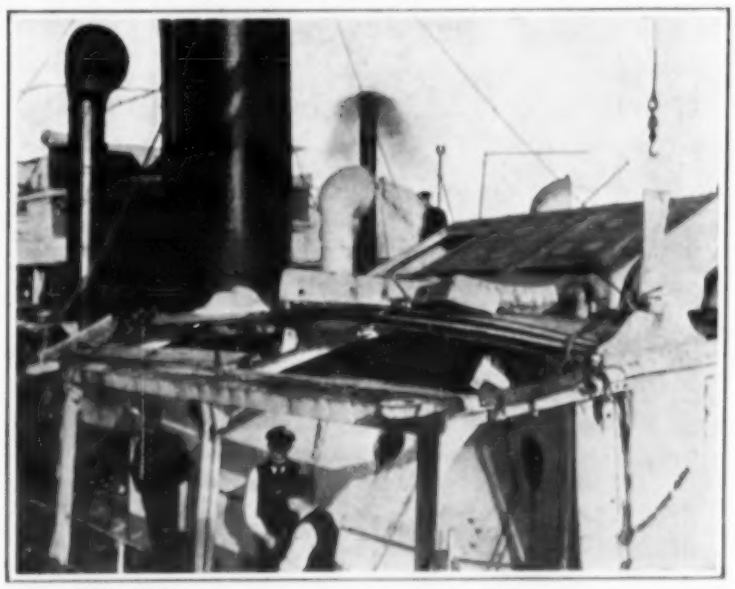
SHOWING A MARKED LIST: THE P. AND O. BRANCH LINER "NARRUNG" AFTER HER RETURN, IN BATTERED CONDITION, TO THE THAMES.





DAMAGE DONE BY A BAY OF BISCAY WAVE ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN SEVENTY FEET HIGH: THE WRECKED DECK OF THE "NARRUNG."

A BUNGALOW TOWN SWEPT BY THE STORM: A WRECKED COLONY NEAR WORTHING, IN SUSSEX.



SHOWING HOW DECK-HOUSE AND LIFE-BOATS WERE CARRIED AWAY: DAMAGE ABOARD THE STEAMER "RIPON."

The great storms of Christmas-time had, of course, their sequels in the shapes of vessels sadly damaged. There was a remarkable scene, for example, at Plymouth. The steamer "Goyaz," bound for Para for service on the Amazon as passenger-steamer, was driven from her moorings in the Sound, crashed into the "Guild Mayor," and then went ashore on the rocks. The "Guild Mayor" also broke away and went ashore; following in this the schooner "Ottawa," which had gone ashore an hour or so before. The Plymouth life-boats, Government tugs, and private launches went to the rescue, although there was no great danger for the "Goyaz." One life-boat, after taking aboard the crew of the "Ottawa," was on the rocks over two hours. Brave work was done by the life-boat men and the rocket brigade. The photograph shows the "Goyaz" on the right, a life-boat ashore, and the "Guild Mayor" ashore. The P. and O. branch liner "Narrung" nearly met disaster near Ushant, where she was so damaged by a great wave (estimated at seventy feet high) that a wireless appeal for help was sent out, and the vessel with great difficulty was put about, to be able to return at length to the Thames by her own steam. Without question, she owed her safety to the skill of Captain R. Bidwell, his officers and the crew. The passengers were all third-class. When the wave swamped the ship, it did enormous damage, as our photographs indicate.

INVESTING "THE BONE OF CONTENTION": WIT

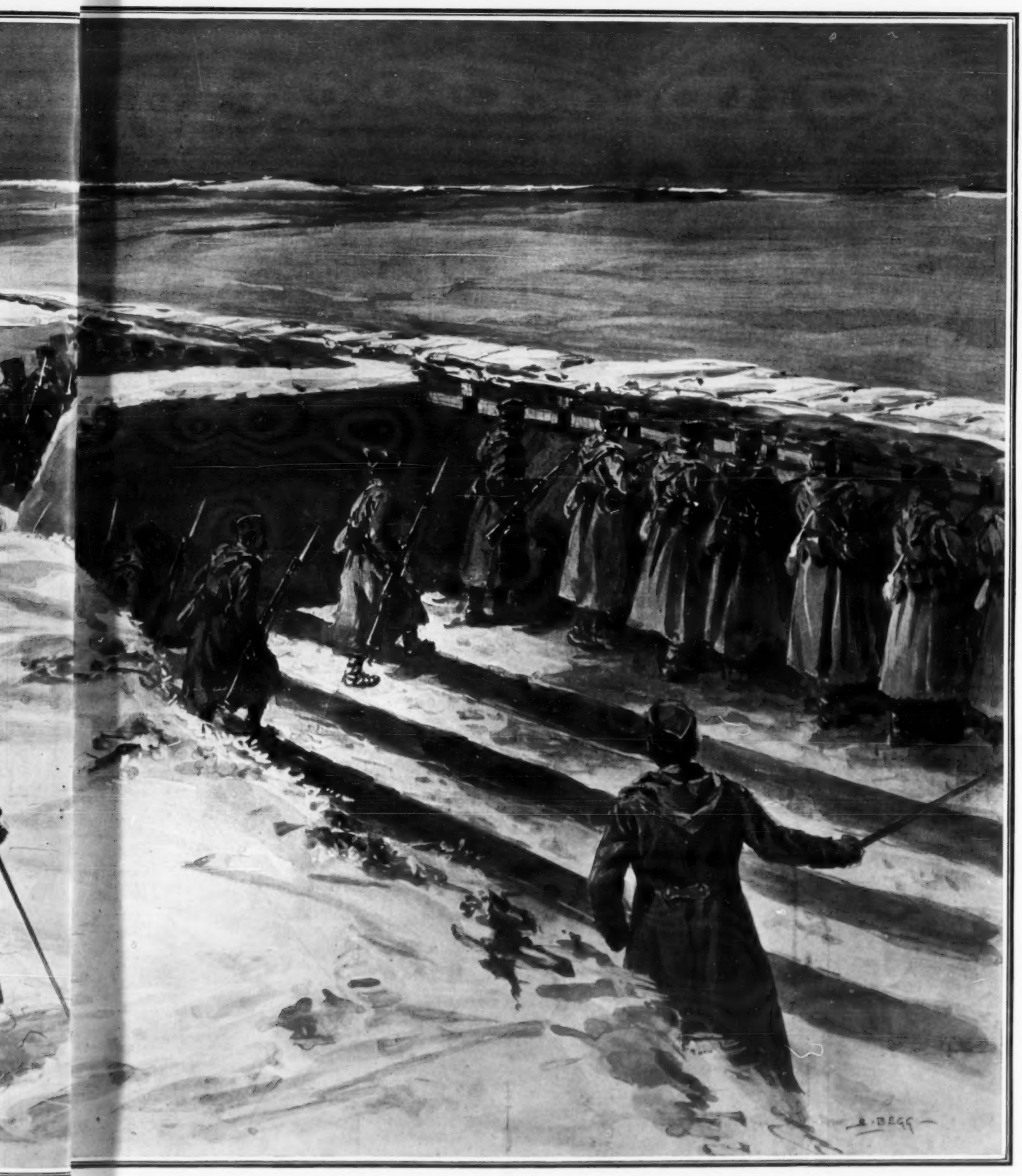
DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VIL

PREPARING AGAINST A SORTIE BY THE TURKISH GARRISON: IN THE SERVIA

At the moment of writing, Adrianople remains the chief bone of contention between Turkey and the Allies, both of whom desire it. As we have noted elsewhere, it is suggested that Bulgaria would not be averse from submitting the question of the city's future to the Great Powers, feeling sure that they would award it to her, and it is further stated that she would be willing to help the Turks, in connection with objections said to have been made by the Sultan to the surrender of the tombs of his ancestors, by giving the mosques and the public memorials of Adrianople extra-territorial rights, making them the property of the Sultan. The value of the place as a

WITH KING PETER'S FORCES BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

FREDERIC VILLIERS, OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS IN THE NEAR EAST.



REDOUBT OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY OF THE TUNDJA, ON A FROSTY MORNING.

military centre has, of course, been proved without question; save for that, it has fallen far from the high estate the Fates seemed to have in store for it when Hadrian, its second founder, renamed as Hadrianopolis the heathen Uskudama of the Besai eighteen hundred years or so ago. The city, which from 1361 to 1453 was the capital of the Sultans, has been under Turkey for five-and-a-half centuries. It was occupied by the Russians in 1829, and again besieged by them in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8. The redoubt illustrated was occupied by the Timok Division of the Servian Army.

Photo. Heath.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM DOWELL,
Formerly Commander-in-Chief at Devonport.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR ARTHUR L. WEBB,
Made a K.C.M.G. in connection with the heightening of the Assuan Dam.

Photo. Hoppé.

THE LATE M. EDOUARD DETAILLE,
The famous French Military Painter.

Photo. Gunn and Stuart.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD TYER,
Inventor of the Tablet System of Electrical Railway Signals.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

SINCE his retirement in 1895, Admiral Sir William Dowell had lived at Ford, near Bideford, and took an active interest in local affairs. He entered the Navy in 1839, and at once went out to the first war with China, where he also saw active service in 1857 and again in 1864. In 1867, he became Commander-in-Chief on the West African Station, and in 1882 of the Channel Fleet, with which he operated on the coast of Egypt during the Egyptian War and received the thanks of Parliament.

At the opening ceremony held to celebrate the recently completed heightening of the Assuan Dam, a knighthood, in the form of the K.C.M.G., was conferred on Mr. Arthur Lewis Webb, lately Adviser to the Egyptian Public Works Department. He was educated at Cooper's Hill, and from 1881 to 1894 served in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of India. He came to Egypt in 1894.

THE LATE CAPTAIN A. B. ECKFORD,
Killed by Persian brigands in an attack on a convoy near Shiraz.

By the death of Captain A. B. Eckford, recently killed in Persia by brigands who attacked a convoy, the Indian Army has lost a most promising and popular officer. He was educated at Wellington and Sandhurst, and in 1898 joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, transferring later to the 39th Central India Horse. Captain Eckford was a keen soldier, and also an accomplished linguist, having a considerable knowledge both of European and Oriental languages, including Russian and Persian.

Few, probably, of the thousands of visitors who have admired the animal exhibits in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, knew the name of Rowland Ward, who mounted most of the specimens. Among sportsmen and naturalists, however, he had a high reputation, and was regarded as the world's leading taxidermist. His book on "Horn Measurements and Weights of the Great Game of the World," afterwards published as "Records of Big Game," is a standard treatise.

Photo. Barnett.

THE LATE MR. ROWLAND WARD,
Who has been described as the best-known Taxidermist in the world.

Notwithstanding the formation of new political friendships, Russia does not forget the part she took in the "battle of the nations" at Leipzig, fought from the 16th to the 19th of October, 1813, in which Napoleon was defeated by the combined forces of Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. The allies lost 54,000 killed and wounded, and of those who died 22,000 were Russians. On the spot where they fell a memorial church is to be erected, and the foundation stone was laid on December 28. The Russian Minister of War, M. Sukhomlinoff, was present at the ceremony.

Photo. Berliner Illustrations Gesellschaft.

HONOURING RUSSIANS WHO FELL IN "THE BATTLE OF THE NATIONS": GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF (X), THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER, GOING TO THE FOUNDATION-LAYING OF A MEMORIAL CHURCH AT LEIPZIG.

Photo. Charles Smith, jun.

SIGNIFICANT RESEARCHES IN GEOGRAPHY: THE NEW CHIEF OF THE AUSTRIAN STAFF, BARON KONRAD VON HÖTZENDORFF, STUDYING A MAP OF THE BALKANS.

In view of the European situation, many geographical researches are, doubtless, being pursued by the military authorities of various Powers. That the geography of the Balkans makes a special appeal to Austrian officers is indicated by the photograph reproduced on this page, showing Baron Konrad von Hötzendorff, Chief of the Austrian General Staff, studying a map of the Balkan States. It will be recalled that his predecessor, Field-Marshal Schemna, resigned a few weeks ago, along with the Austrian War Minister, General von Auffenberg. The latter was succeeded by General Krobatkin. He and Baron von Hötzendorff are two extremely able and popular officers.

Railway travellers, for the most part, perhaps, unconsciously, owe much of their security to the late Mr. Edward Tyer, who, it has been said, did more than any living man to ensure by signalling the safety of trains. Stimulated by the railway accident at Thorpe, near Norwich, Mr. Tyer in 1878 patented his "Tablet" system of electrical control of signals, now used in many countries. He was also a pioneer of district telegraphic communication in London.

Edouard Detaille, the famous French military painter (to whom a reference will also be found under our "Art Notes") was born in Paris in 1848. He began his artistic career in the studio of Meissonier. In the Franco-German War he acted as secretary to two French generals, and his experiences then gave the dominant direction to his art. Among his best known war-pictures are "Le Rêve," "Bonaparte en Egypte," "Salut aux Blessés." M. Detaille was a friend of King Edward. Recently he collaborated with M. Georges Scott in designing new uniforms for the French Army.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD PETRE.
The Airman recently killed at Marske while flying from Brooklands to Edinburgh.

Mr. Edward Petre, the airman, fell to his death on Christmas Eve at Marske-by-the-Sea, in Yorkshire, after accomplishing over 230 miles of his attempted non-stop flight from Brooklands to Edinburgh. He was a son of Mr. Sebastian Henry Petre, solicitor, of Ingatestone, and a cousin of Lord Petre. Latterly he had been an instructor at Brooklands, and also conducted aeroplane trials for the War Office.

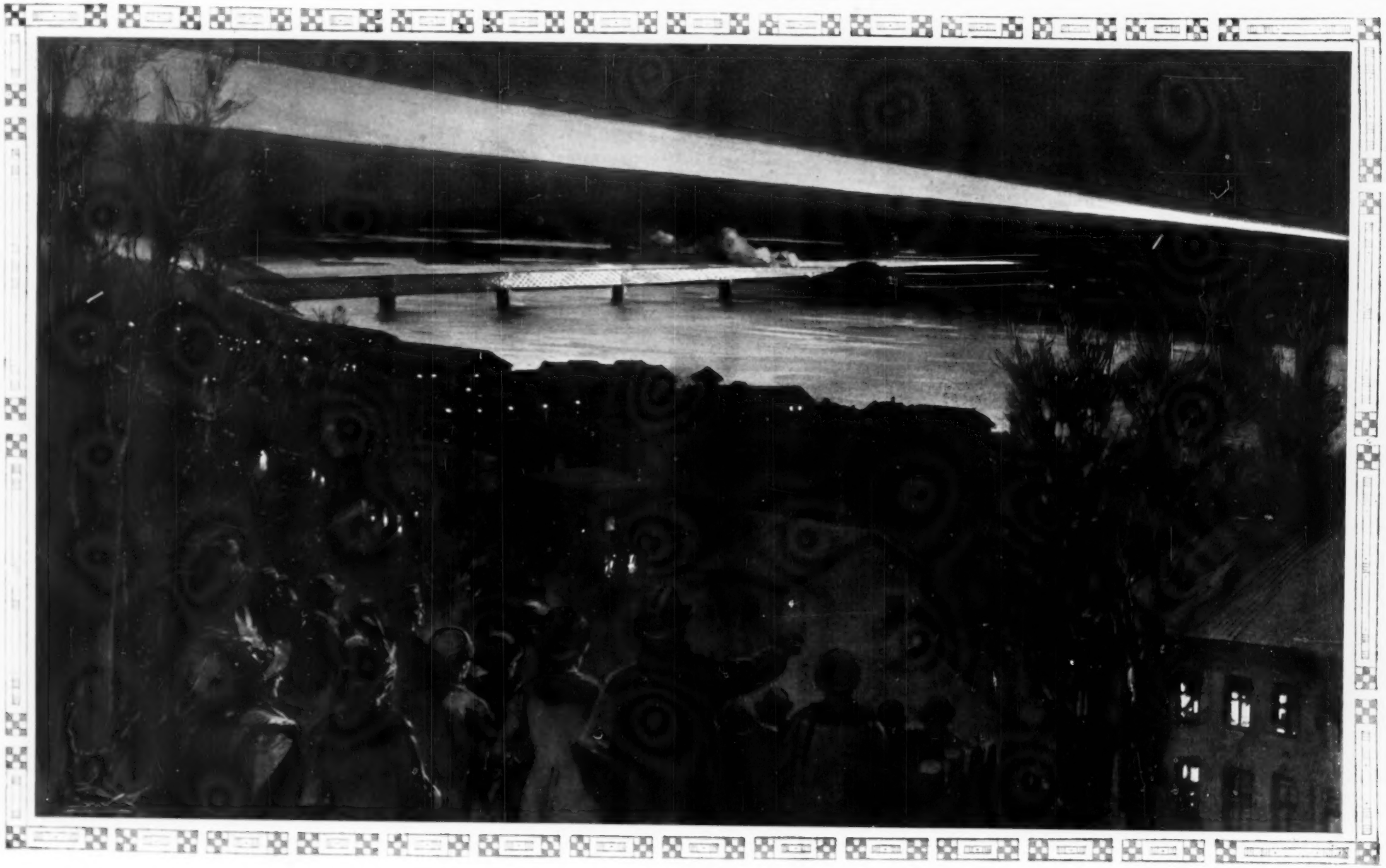
Mr. Laurence Binyon, who has been placed in charge of a new sub-department of the British Museum devoted to Oriental prints and drawings, has recently been in America inspecting collections in Eastern art. He has made a special study of the subject, which bore fruit in his book, "Painting in the Far East." He is also a poet.

Photo. Hector Murchison.

MR. LAURENCE BINYON,
Appointed Head of the new Sub-Department of Oriental Prints and Drawings at the British Museum.

A DIPLOMATICALLY DANGEROUS PRECAUTION?—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ON THE WATCH NEAR BELGRADE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS.

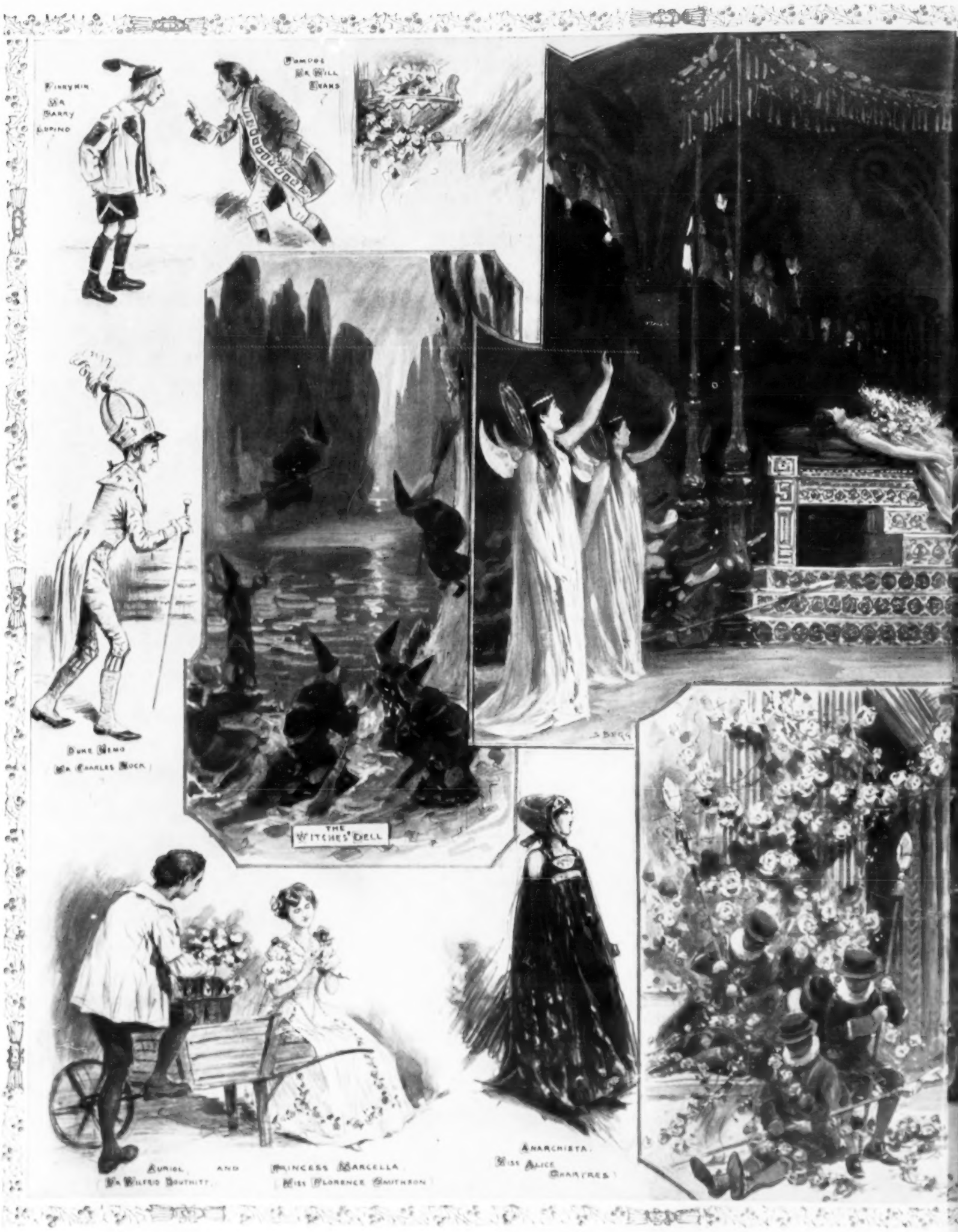


LOOKING FOR TROUBLE?—AUSTRIAN SEARCHLIGHTS PLAYING ON THE SEMLIN BRIDGE, WHICH LINKS SERVIA TO HUNGARY—SERVIANS WATCHING THE "DISPLAY."

Our Artist illustrates, from a sketch by Mr. Frederic Villiers, an act, on the part of Austria-Hungary, which some might think diplomatically dangerous—the playing of searchlights on the Semlin Bridge, over the river Save, the other day. Now Semlin, it should be understood, is only six miles north-west by west of Belgrade. That being the case, it is obvious that a good many on the Servian side felt themselves justified, when watching the searchlights, in wondering whether Austria-Hungary was not looking for trouble in taking a precaution which they, at all events, deemed unnecessary. At Semlin, it may be noted further, Janos Hunyadi the famous Hungarian general, died in 1456: in 1441 he defeated the Turks near Belgrade. Semlin, which, as we have already indicated, is almost opposite Belgrade, the Servian capital, has important transit trade with the Balkan Peninsula.

TWO FAIRY STORIES IN ONE: DRURY LANE'S

DRAWN B

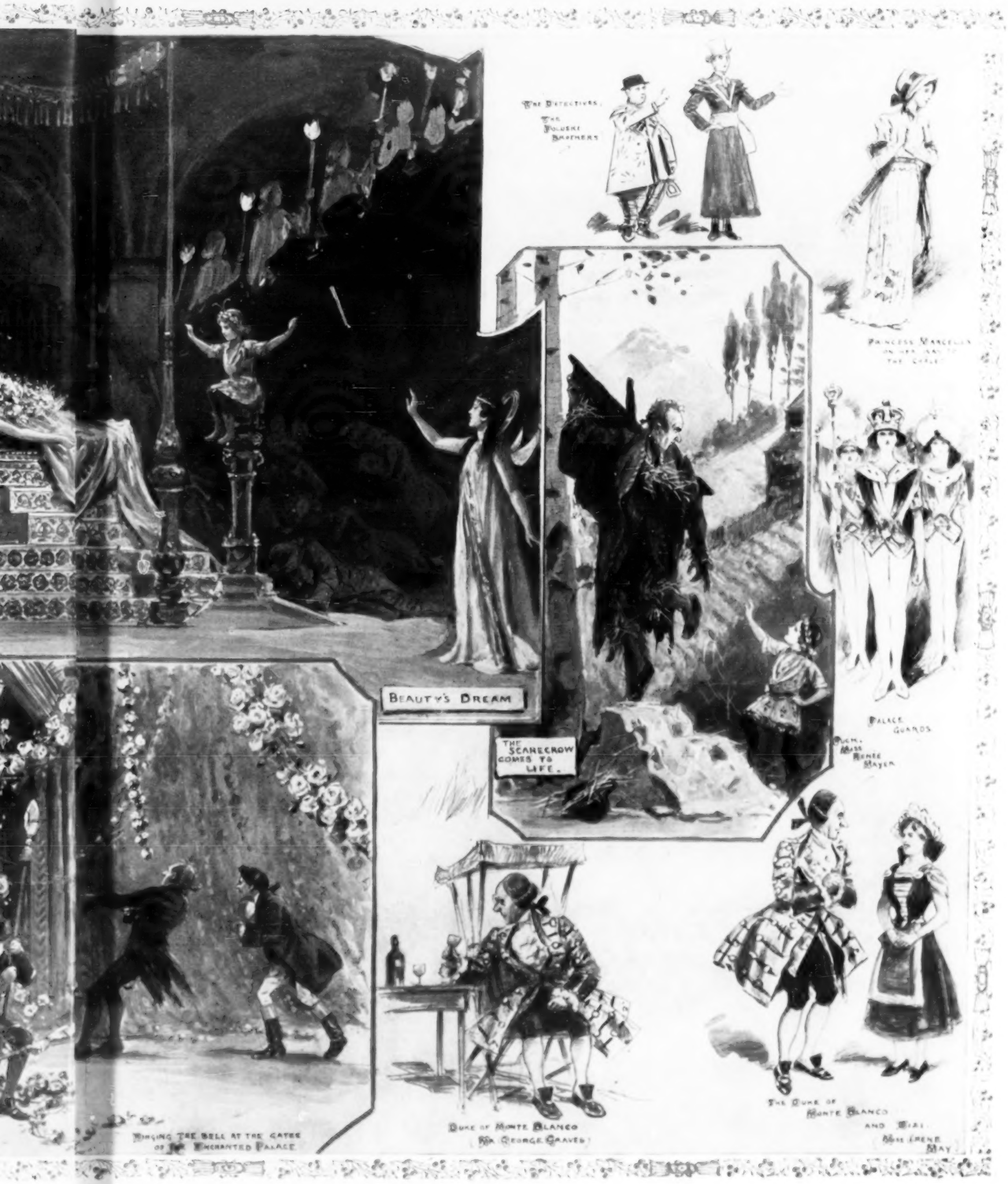


FUN, PAGEANTRY, AND FAIRY LORE AT DRURY LANE

Drury Lane's pantomime bears the title "The Sleeping Beauty," but, in point of fact, it is an ingenious and pleasing blend of that fairy-story and of "Beauty and the Beast." At the birth of the Princess Marcella, daughter of Duke Nemo, fairy godmothers attend with appropriate gifts; but the fairy Anarchista, not invited to be present, arrives in anger and says that the baby princess shall prick her finger and die. In reply to this, the other fairies say that she shall not die, but shall fall asleep and remain so until she is kissed by a lover. Time passes, and, on Marcella's sixteenth birthday, the fairy Anarchista brings her a spinning-wheel. She is delighted with this, and is trying it when she pricks her finger. Immediately, according to prophecy, she falls asleep, and it is then decreed by the fairies that the whole of

ANE'S CHILDREN'S PANTOMIME, "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

DRAWN E BEGG.



LANE'S SCENES AND CHARACTERS IN THIS YEAR'S PANTOMIME.

"Beauty and court shall sleep also. Later, there comes upon the scene once more Auriol, the gardener with whom she has fallen in love, who loves her, and is in reality not not invited to foundling he is supposed to be, but the son of the Duke of Monte Blanco. With the assistance of Puck, Auriol enters the castle in which Beauty is sleeping and but shall fall sees her to life. Then, again, it is the turn of Anarchista, who transforms Auriol into a beast who can only regain his former shape when a woman shall take him he is delighted the hand and say, "I love you; I will be your wife." In due time need it be said the Princess Marcella does this and all is well; not only for the youthful the whole of but for the Duke of Monte Blanco, who has been in sore danger of returning to the scarecrow he became for a while when under the spell of Anarchista.

Art · Music · & the Drama

JAN VAN EYCK · INVENTING · OIL COLOUR & VARNISH ·

THE MAN "PRINCIPAL BOY": MR. WILFRID DOUTHITT AS AURIOL.
Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.

· VELASQUEZ & PHILIP IV · BEFORE THE · ADMIRAL'S · PORTRAIT ·

CHRISTMAS IN THE THEATRE: HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY," AT DRURY LANE.

As our leading producer of pantomime, Mr. Arthur Collins feels his responsibilities, and is trying year by year to improve and refine this popular form of entertainment. One year he set to work to make his Christmas show primarily acceptable to children, and to restore that element of fantasy and fairy romance which the supposed appetite of grown-ups for broad humour and excess of ballet and spectacle had caused to be neglected. On another occasion he abandoned the tradition that at the Lane we must have pictorial effects that daze by their extravagance of colouring and glitter, and instead he aimed, in his ballets and spectacular climaxes, at an ideal of daintiness, simplicity, and harmony. Later still he cast out the comedian who postures in petticoats. And this time there has departed from his stage as well the girl who masquerades in tights—that final anomaly, the "pantomime boy." The best thing about Mr. Collins's reforms is this—that, once instituted, they remain. So that year by year he is levelling up his entertainment into something that is part opera, part fairy-play, part scenic divertissement—though, of course, there still remains a large proportion of farce as well as plenty of those topical jests and allusions which suggest a resemblance to the *revue*. It is significant of much that the two great successes of this year's pantomime—for which Mr. Sims and his colleagues have done their best, by combining two fairy legends, "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Beauty and the Beast," to secure the suffrages of the nursery—are won, first, by a little child performer, Renée Mayer—possessed of both charm and talent—and secondly, by an artist of Miss Florence Smithson's type, who, besides having a beautiful voice, knows how to act the part of fairy-tale heroine. Thanks to the un-self-consciousness of the former's Puck, a tiny elf whose task and pleasure it is to foil any plot of the wicked witch Anarchista; thanks to the personal and vocal gifts of Miss Smithson's Beauty, and the fact that she is paired off with a sweetheart who, in the shape of Mr. Douthitt, has a manly air and can sing as well as pose romantically—we can take our fairies and our lovers for once seriously. Not that, with a comedian of the resourcefulness and eccentricity of Mr. George Graves importunately asking for our laughter as the hen-pecked husband of a witch, we are allowed to linger too long in fairyland. But if the youngsters do not always understand Mr. Graves's jokes, their parents are convulsed at his very speech; and meantime the smallest child will revel in the acrobatic drolleries of such a pair of fun-makers as Will Evans and Barry Lupino. And when they are tired of laughing, they can get a different pleasure as they watch unroll itself the wonderful panorama of Beauty's Dreams—idealisations of nursery toys and fairy lore and farmyard pets, and a nightmare or two just to vary any possible monotony of picturesqueness. Yes, playgoers, young as well as old, and old as well as young, owe Mr. Collins a debt of gratitude for this year's Drury Lane pantomime.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. WILL EVANS AS POMPOS.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS THE DUKE OF MONTE BLANCO—IN THE SCARECROW STAGE—MISS RENÉE MAYER AS PUCK.

DRURY LANE'S PANTOMIME: "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. HARRY LUPINO AS FINNYKIN, A FOUNDLING.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MISS FLORENCE SMITHSON AS PRINCESS MARCELLA (BEAUTY).

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. CHARLES ROCK AS DUKE NEMO.

"THE FORTY THIEVES," AT THE LYCEUM.

Quite according to the fitness of things is it that the pantomime the Messrs. Melville provide at that home of popular drama, the Lyceum, should have somewhat of a melodramatic tinge. The subject, which is that of "The Forty Thieves," almost invites such treatment, and the terms that best describe the Lyceum's holiday entertainment are "exciting" and "rollicking." Not that there is not abundance here of handsome spectacle, gorgeous colour, and dazzling effects of lighting; not that the story does not get itself told, sometimes in very telling scenes, despite the excrescences of by-play and the exuberant spirits of its interpreters. But it is the rule at the Lyceum to give a wide scope to the comedians and specialty performers of whom the cast largely consists, and to encourage all zeal and energy which makes for hilarity in the audience. The rule justifies itself this year, for rarely has a livelier pantomime been seen in London than "The Forty Thieves." Such a trio of jesters as Mr. Schofield, Little Zola and Mr. Dave O'Toole are a host in themselves, and when to these are added such a moke as "Saker-Harlow" represents, so cute and droll in his exhibition of every donkey mood, why, laughter accompanies almost every moment of the show. Nor must we forget the vivacity of Miss Daisy James as principal boy and the winsomeness of Miss Bindley's Morgiana.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS THE DUKE OF MONTE BLANCO.

"THE GOLDEN LAND OF FAIRY TALES," AT THE ALDWYCH.

Though neither Mary Glynne nor Elise Craven figures this year in the Aldwych Theatre's Christmas bill, yet since their places are filled in the parts of Cinderella and Snowdrop by two clever and pretty young girls, Cecily Eldon and Isla Raine, the management has done well to revive an entertainment which was so thoroughly suited to children's tastes, and introduced so many nursery friends as "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales," Puss-in-Boots, Little Red Riding Hood, and the two heroines already mentioned—what child does not know and love them or can fail to take pleasure at seeing them in the flesh? They and several more favourites are to be seen on the Aldwych stage, and their adventures are there set forth so exactly that the play in which they are enshrined seems like an animated picture book. The company is efficient, even the children who represent animals succeeding happily in their make-believe.

(*See Playhouse Notes elsewhere.*)

TWICE OFFERED TO THE NATION, AND NOW SOLD TO AMERICA.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. DUVEEN.

REJECTED BY ENGLAND, AND RECENTLY DISPOSED OF TO A COLLECTOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

"THE LAST COMMUNION OF ST. JEROME," BY BOTTICELLI.

Botticelli's "The Last Communion of St. Jerome" is an oil-painting on a panel from the collection of the Marchese Farinola, of Florence, who inherited it from the Marchese Gino Capponi. On two occasions it was offered for sale to the British nation, but was refused. It has now been sold, by Messrs. Duveen, to a well-known collector in the United States at a very high price. To quote the "Morning Post": "The history of the 'St. Jerome' is very interesting. The Anonimo Gaddiano, writing about 1545, in the 'Codice Magliabechiano' . . . records that Botticelli 'made a certain number of very beautiful works, and amongst others a "Saint Jerome," a singular work.' Practically nothing is now known of its provenance previous to its inclusion, early in the nineteenth century, in the collection of the Marchese Gino Capponi, where it was attributed, not to Botticelli, but to Andrea del Castagno. Inquiry has proved how loose such an ascription was . . . It is . . . probable that this panel belonged from about 1490, the period at which it must have been painted, to the Capponi family." It measures 12½ inches by 9½ inches.

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THE MAN "PRINCIPAL BOY": MR. WILFRID DOUTHITT AS AURIOL.
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CHRISTMAS IN THE THEATRE: HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY," AT DRURY LANE.

As our leading producer of pantomime, Mr. Arthur Collins feels his responsibilities, and is trying year by year to improve and refine this popular form of entertainment. One year he set to work to make his Christmas show primarily acceptable to children, and to restore that element of fantasy and fairy romance which the supposed appetite of grown-ups for broad humour and excess of ballet and spectacle had caused to be neglected. On another occasion he abandoned the tradition that at the Lane we must have pictorial effects that daze by their extravagance of colouring and glitter, and instead he aimed, in his ballets and spectacular climaxes, at an ideal of daintiness, simplicity, and harmony. Later still he cast out the comedian who postures in petticoats. And this time there has departed from his stage as well the girl who masquerades in tights—that final anomaly, the "pantomime boy." The best thing about Mr. Collins's reforms is this—that, once instituted, they remain. So that year by year he is levelling up his entertainment into something that is part opera, part fairy-play, part scenic divertissement—though, of course, there still remains a large proportion of farce as well as plenty of those topical jests and allusions which suggest a resemblance to the *revue*. It is significant of much that the two great successes of this year's pantomime—for which Mr. Sims and his colleagues have done their best, by combining two fairy legends, "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Beauty and the Beast," to secure the suffrages of the nursery—are won, first, by a little child performer, Renée Mayer—possessed of both charm and talent—and secondly, by an artist of Miss Florence Smithson's type, who, besides having a beautiful voice, knows how to act the part of fairy-tale heroine. Thanks to the un-self-consciousness of the former's Puck, a tiny elf whose task and pleasure it is to foil any plot of the wicked witch Anarchista; thanks to the personal and vocal gifts of Miss Smithson's Beauty, and the fact that she is paired off with a sweetheart who, in the shape of Mr. Douthitt, has a manly air and can sing as well as pose romantically—we can take our fairies and our lovers for once seriously. Not that, with a comedian of the resourcefulness and eccentricity of Mr. George Graves importunately asking for our laughter as the hen-pecked husband of a witch, we are allowed to linger too long in fairyland. But if the youngsters do not always understand Mr. Graves's jokes, their parents are convulsed at his very speech; and meantime the smallest child will revel in the acrobatic drolleries of such a pair of fun-makers as Will Evans and Barry Lupino. And when they are tired of laughing, they can get a different pleasure as they watch unroll itself the wonderful panorama of Beauty's Dreams—idealisations of nursery toys and fairy lore and farmyard pets, and a nightmare or two just to vary any possible monotony of picturesqueness. Yes, playgoers, young as well as old, and old as well as young, owe Mr. Collins a debt of gratitude for this year's Drury Lane pantomime.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. WILL EVANS AS POMPOS.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS THE DUKE OF MONTE BLANCO—IN THE SCARECROW STAGE. MISS RENÉE MAYER AS PUCK.

DRURY LANE'S PANTOMIME: "THE SLEEPING BEAUTY."

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. BARRY LUPINO AS FINNYKIN, A FOUNDLING.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MISS FLORENCE SMITHSON AS PRINCESS MARCELLA (BEAUTY).

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. CHARLES ROCK AS DUKE NENO.

"THE FORTY THIEVES," AT THE LYCEUM.

Quite according to the fitness of things is it that the pantomime the Messrs. Melville provide at that home of popular drama, the Lyceum, should have somewhat of a melodramatic tinge. The subject, which is that of "The Forty Thieves," almost invites such treatment, and the terms that best describe the Lyceum's holiday entertainment are "exciting" and "rollicking." Not that there is not abundance here of handsome spectacle, gorgeous colour, and dazzling effects of lighting; not that the story does not get itself told, sometimes in very telling scenes, despite the excrescences of by-play and the exuberant spirits of its interpreters. But it is the rule at the Lyceum to give a wide scope to the comedians and specialty performers of whom the cast largely consists, and to encourage all zeal and energy which makes for hilarity in the audience. The rule justifies itself this year, for rarely has a livelier pantomime been seen in London than "The Forty Thieves." Such a trio of jesters as Mr. Schofield, Little Zola and Mr. Dave O'Toole are a host in themselves, and when to these are added such a moke as "Saker-Harlow" represents, so cute and droll in his exhibition of every donkey mood, why, laughter accompanies almost every moment of the show. Nor must we forget the vivacity of Miss Daisy James as principal boy and the winsomeness of Miss Bindley's Morgiana.

Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS THE DUKE OF MONTE BLANCO.

"THE GOLDEN LAND OF FAIRY TALES," AT THE ALDWYCH.

Though neither Mary Glynne nor Elise Craven figures this year in the Aldwych Theatre's Christmas bill, yet since their places are filled in the parts of Cinderella and Snowdrop by two clever and pretty young girls, Cecily Eldon and Isla Raine, the management has done well to revive an entertainment which was so thoroughly suited to children's tastes, and introduced so many nursery friends as "The Golden Land of Fairy Tales." Puss-in-Boots, Little Red Riding Hood, and the two heroines already mentioned—what child does not know and love them or can fail to take pleasure at seeing them in the flesh? They and several more favourites are to be seen on the Aldwych stage, and their adventures are there set forth so exactly that the play in which they are enshrined seems like an animated picture book. The company is efficient, even the children who represent animals succeeding happily in their make-believe.

[illegible]

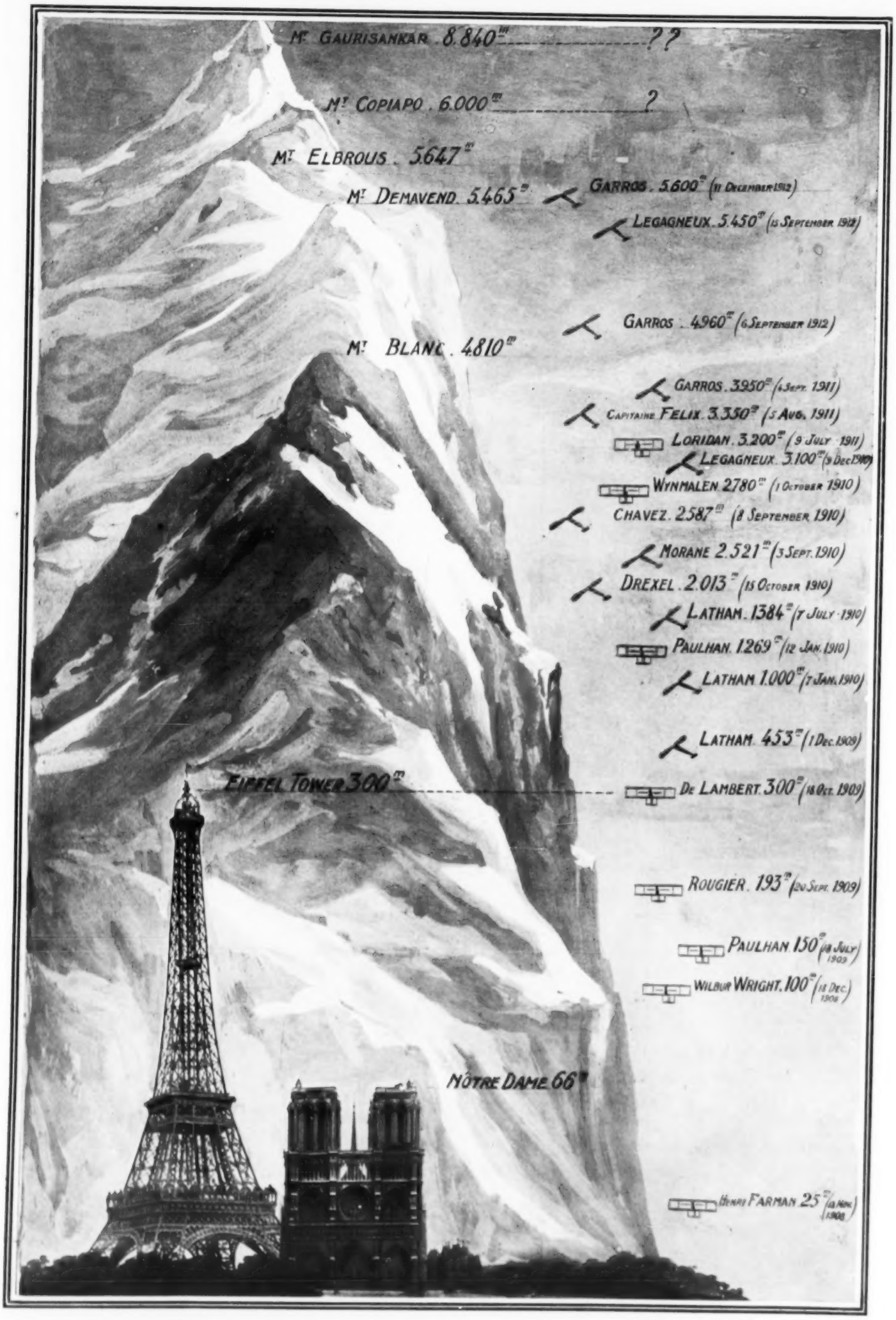
TWICE OFFERED TO THE NATION, AND NOW SOLD TO AMERICA.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. DUVEEN.

REJECTED BY ENGLAND, AND RECENTLY DISPOSED OF TO A COLLECTOR IN THE UNITED STATES: "THE LAST COMMUNION OF ST. JEROME," BY BOTTICELLI.

Botticelli's "The Last Communion of St. Jerome" is an oil-painting on a panel from the collection of the Marchese Farinola, of Florence, who inherited it from the Marchese Gino Capponi. On two occasions it was offered for sale to the British nation, but was refused. It has now been sold, by Messrs. Duveen, to a well-known collector in the United States at a very high price. To quote the "Morning Post": "The history of the 'St. Jerome' is very interesting. The Anonimo Gaddiano, writing about 1545, in the 'Codice Magliabechiano' . . . records that Botticelli 'made a certain number of very beautiful works, and amongst others a "Saint Jerome," a singular work.' Practically nothing is now known of its provenance previous to its inclusion, early in the nineteenth century, in the collection of the Marchese Gino Capponi, where it was attributed, not to Botticelli, but to Andrea del Castagno. Inquiry has proved how loose such an ascription was . . . It is . . . probable that this panel belonged from about 1490, the period at which it must have been painted, to the Capponi family." It measures 12½ inches by 9½ inches.

MAN ABOVE THE MOUNTAIN TOPS: RECORD HIGH FLIGHTS.

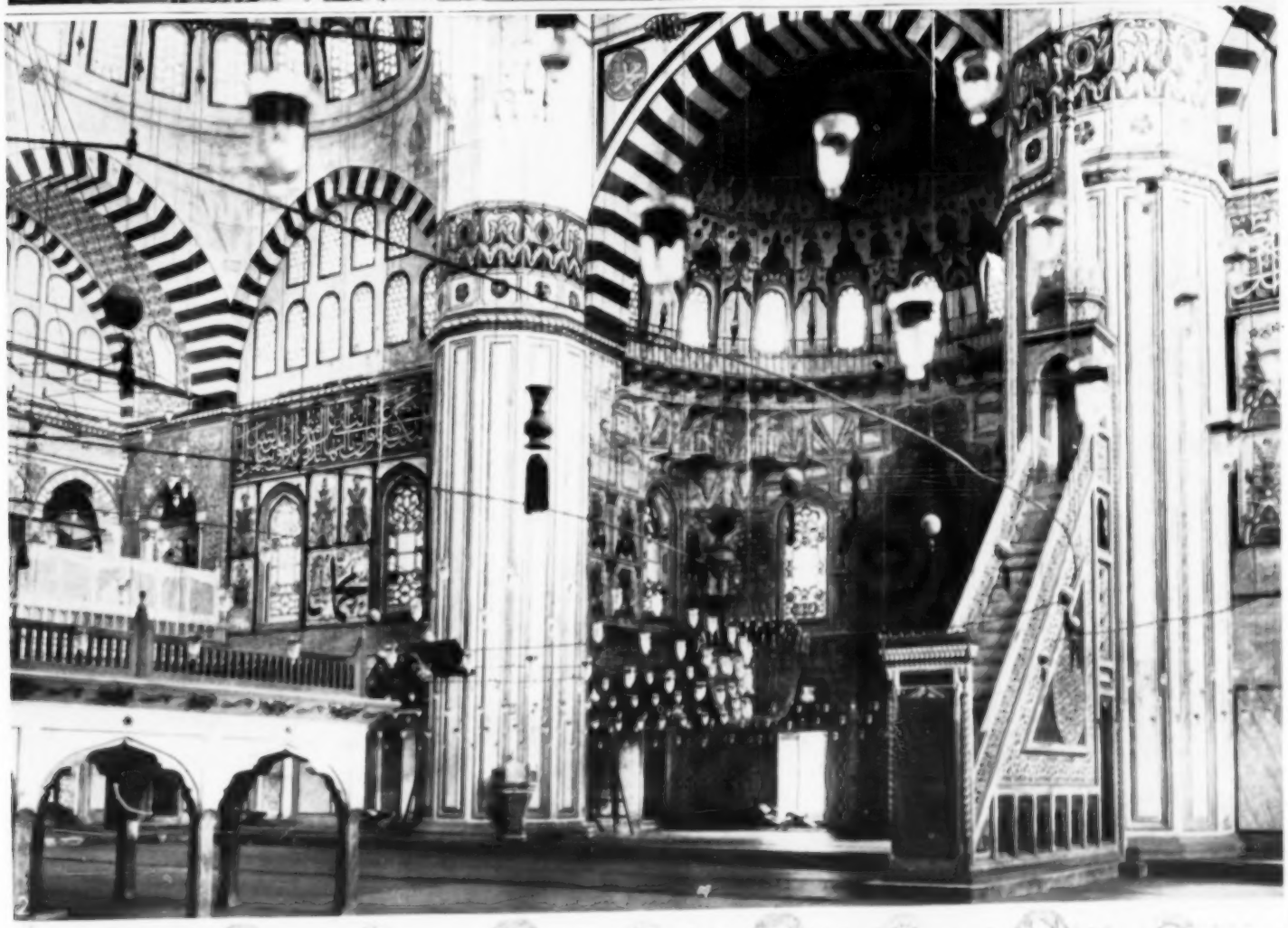


FROM THE 25 METRES (A LITTLE OVER 80 FEET) OF HENRI FARMAN IN 1908, TO THE 5600 METRES (OVER 18,200 FEET) OF ROLAND GARROS IN 1912: THE ALTITUDES ATTAINED BY AIRMEN.

Only recently it was announced that M. Roland Garros, the well-known airman, had created a new record by flying to a height of 5600 metres (more than 18,200 feet). The extraordinary nature of this feat is best judged by a glance at such an illustration as this; which shows Mont Blanc (4810 metres, or 15,782 feet, in height), Mont Demavend (5465 metres, or 17,930 feet, in height), the Eiffel Tower (a mere 300 metres, or about 980 feet), and so on. It is of much more than usual interest also to see the astounding progress made with regard to high-flying since Henri Farman reached a height of 25 metres (not much more than 80 feet) on November 13, 1908.

TO BE TURKISH IN A BULGARIAN ADRIANOPLE? THE MOSQUE OF SELIM II.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SEBAH AND JOAILLIER.



1. WILL IT HAVE EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS AND REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY IN AN ADRIANOPLE BELONGING TO BULGARIA? THE MOSQUE OF SULTAN SELIM II.

2. BUILT BY AN ARCHITECT WHO, THREATENED WITH DEATH AT THE COMPLETION OF HIS TASK, LEST HE MIGHT SET UP A RIVAL BUILDING, TRIED TO FLY FROM A MINARET AND WAS KILLED. IN THE MOSQUE OF SULTAN SELIM II. AT ADRIANOPLE.

According to the "Daily Mail" of the other day: "The Balkan delegates would not hesitate to submit to the Powers the question of Adrianople. They are satisfied that the decision would be in their favour. In order to help the Turks to concede this vital condition of peace, the Bulgarians are ready to meet the objections reported to have been raised by the Sultan to the surrender of the tombs of his ancestors. Bulgaria will agree to invest the mosques and public memorials at Adrianople with extra-territorial rights and to make them the property of the Sultan." The great Mosque of Sultan Selim II. was set up in the sixteenth century, and legend has it that the Sultan, seeing that it would be the most wonderful building in the empire, stated that he would have the architect executed after he had finished his work, that he might not erect a rival. This architect, a Bulgarian named Sinan, hearing, says the story, of the Sultan's determination, sought to escape from the city when his task was at an end, by leaping into the air from the last minaret of the mosque, trusting to a pair of wings he had fastened to his shoulders to ensure his gliding into safety. He fell and was killed.

WHEN THE "NO CASUALTY LIST" RULE WAS BROKEN IN BULGARIA.

DRAWINGS BY GEORGES SCOTT.

SIGNS OF THE SACRIFICES BULGARIA HAS MADE: READING THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, AT RUSTCHUK, OF THE FIRST DEATHS DURING THE WAR; AND MEN WOUNDED AT TCHATALDJA AT SOFIA STATION.

It has been noted on various occasions that throughout the recent fighting in the Near East the Bulgarians took particular care to minimise as much as possible, if not to conceal, their losses. There was a significant comment on the subject in the "Times" of a while ago. This, dated from Sofia, said: "Turkey is suing for peace. This great achievement has been carried out with extraordinary rapidity, but at a terrible cost to the victors. The killed and wounded and those who have succumbed to disease or accident cannot number less than 50,000, or about one in forty of the whole male population. The significance of this great sacrifice is perhaps scarcely yet realised in this country, which bears its losses with truly admirable stoicism. There is no list of deaths and wounded, and nobody asks for it." The particular announcement shown recorded the death, at Lule Burgas, of a son of a Bulgarian commander at that battle, an officer twenty years of age.

LITERATURE

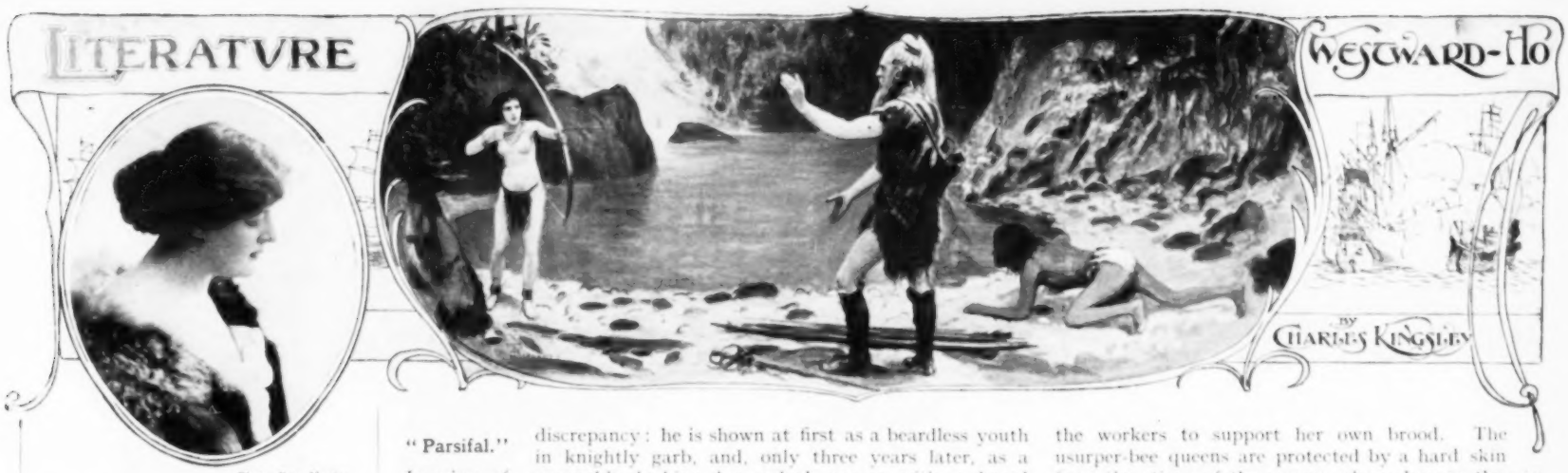


Photo. Rita Martin.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LITERARY DAUGHTER: LADY SIBYL GRANT.

Lady Sibyl Grant has lately issued a new novel, "The Chequer Board," and it is not long since her book of Essays entitled "Samphire" appeared.

"Parsifal." In view of the approaching production of Wagner's "Parsifal" in London owing to the expiry of the copyright, which has hitherto given a monopoly in it to Bayreuth, especial interest will be felt in a new and delightful book in which a poet and an artist have most happily collaborated to present a version of the famous tale. This is entitled "Parsifal," or the Legend of the Holy Grail, "retold from antient sources, with acknowledgment to the 'Parsifal' of Richard Wagner," by T. W. Rolleston: presented by Willy Pogány (Harrap and Co.). It forms a companion volume to the same collaborators' "Tannhäuser" (reviewed in these columns last January), and is done in similar style. Besides a number of inserted colour-plates, and other illustrations in colour reproduced on the page, with many line drawings in lithography, the whole of the letterpress, with marginal decorations, has been done by the artist, and is also reproduced in lithograph, so that there is no printed type in the book from beginning to end. Perhaps the most charming parts of Mr. Pogány's work are the purely decorative designs, highly original yet simple in form, and exquisitely delicate in colouring. The line drawings are also very beautiful. The colour-plates vary in quality and are, on the whole, not so attractive as the black-and-white work. Those printed directly on the page, which are in a broader manner, are more successful than the inserted plates. In the representation of Parsifal himself there is a certain discrepancy: he is shown at first as a beardless youth in knightly garb, and, only three years later, as a venerable-looking long-robed person with a beard like an apostle. Mr. Rolleston's poem is in rhymed couplets, but he has managed to avoid the monotony of that form with much skill, breaking up his lines with the variety of blank verse. As a narrative, it is readable and moving; as poetry, apart from a few hackneyed phrases, such as "his face lit up," or "they pluck'd up heart," it is musical and felicitous. For his material, Mr. Rolleston has followed mainly the epic tale of Wolfram von Eschenbach, but he has introduced characters and episodes of his own with happy effect. If history can be embroidered for purposes of fiction, as in Scott's novels, it is certainly permissible to use imagination in the vague realm of Arthurian romance, with its many conflicting legends. The poet is justified by his results.

BEAUTY RESCUED FROM THE DRAGON: A KNIGHT OF THE GRAIL PERFORMS A DEED OF CHIVALRY.

"Thence on the mission of the Grail sped forth
Those dedicated Knights thro' all the earth:
. . . Oftentimes if hapless child or maid
Cried in great anguish for immortal aid,
There stood to succour them a Shining One
And ere the thanks were utter'd, he was gone."

From an Illustration by Willy Pogány in "Parsifal" (Harrap and Co.)

THE INFANCY OF PARSIFAL: MOTHER AND BABE SEEK THE WILD WOOD.

"Thy father fell in battle, and the same
Stern lot befel thy brethren; but with thee,
A little babe, thy mother secretly
Fled from her lordly castle, to abide
In the wild wood; so from thine eyes to hide
Though all thy life the sight of arms and war."

From an Illustration by Willy Pogány in "Parsifal" (Harrap and Co.)

The Swanston "Stevenson." The excellent Swanston edition of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson (Chatto and Windus, in association with Cassell, Heinemann, and Longmans) has now been completed by the issue of the last five volumes. Vol. XXI. contains "The Story of a Lie," "The Merry Men," "Olalla," "Heathercat," "The Great North Road," "The Young Chevalier," and "Fables." Vol. XXII. contains Juvenilia and other papers, among them "The Pentland Rising" and reprints of some amusing mimic war correspondence and home-printed and illustrated poems produced for the delectation of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne when a boy. The last three volumes consist entirely of the letters, and in Vol. XXIII. there is an interesting introduction to them by Sir Sidney Colvin. The present edition of the letters is practically a reprint of that of 1911.

"PARSIFAL."
Or, the Legend of the Holy Grail, retold from Antient Sources with acknowledgment to the "Parsifal" of Richard Wagner.
By T. W. Rolleston.
PRESENTED BY WILLY POGÁNY.
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Harrap and Co.

"The Humble-Bee." (See Illustrations on "Science Jottings" Page.) To bee-keepers of the more serious kind the name of Mr. F. W. L. Sladen is well known. Some twenty years ago when he was a lad he published, on a stencil-copying apparatus, a small treatise on the humble-bee, and this boyish effort, greatly developed and enlarged, has now been issued in a handsome volume, with photographs, drawings, and several coloured plates, under the title, "The Humble-Bee" (Macmillan). The value of this work to the scientist lies in the wealth of original observation that is collected, and to the unscientific but devoted bee-lover in the details given that will enable him to domesticate the humble-bee in his own garden, and study its habits for himself. There are at least seventeen British species of the humble-bee, and five or six species of *Psithyrus* (Lepeletier), or Usurper-Bee, each of which breeds in the nest of a particular species of true humble-bee, and in several cases is a deadly parasite. The mother of some usurper colonies is given to murdering the queen humble-bee and forcing the workers to support her own brood. The usurper-bee queens are protected by a hard skin from the stings of those upon whose domain they intrade. Mr. Sladen's experiments serve to show that the usurper-bee queen hunts for her victims less by sight than by scent: like the true humble-bee, her sight is defective. She ingratiates herself with the future victims, of whom only the queen that is presently to be sacrificed would seem to understand the full significance of an intrusion she is powerless to repel. In many of his observations, Mr. Sladen contradicts the opinions of Hoffer, whose monograph, "Die Hummeln Steirmarks," was, for many years, the standard work on humble-bees. He points out fairly enough that the queen humble-bee shows greater capacity, intelligence, and affection than the queen honey-bee, though there seems no prospect that the humble-bee will ever attract as much attention as the other, for a colony of humble-bees does not often number more than a couple of hundred, and the nest does not hold more than a few ounces of honey. But the humble-bee is a great flower-fertiliser, even though one species (Bombus terrestris), which was unfortunately introduced deliberately into New Zealand to fertilise red clover, bites holes in certain flowers in order to get the nectar, and consequently does more harm than good. The Sladen bee-house is a simple but ingenious contrivance, and the fullest instructions are given to those who wish to use one. The author has found it possible to handle a number of nests, over a hundred in a season, without being stung. It is not easy to do justice in a brief note to the value of Mr. Sladen's devoted work, but his book may be recommended with confidence to every entomologist, and to the rank and file of the great bee-keeping brotherhood.

SEEKING REMAINS OF THE OLDEST KNOWN ENGLISHMAN: LOOKING FOR RELICS OF THE SUSSEX MAN.

PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. SMITH WOODWARD BY ELLIOTT AND FRY.

DR. A. SMITH WOODWARD.

MR. CHARLES DAWSON.

AFTER THE BRINGING TO LIGHT OF THAT REMARKABLE "FIND," THE JAW OF THE SUSSEX MAN: MR. CHARLES DAWSON AND DR. A. SMITH WOODWARD SEARCHING FOR OTHER PARTS OF THE SKELETON ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY.

As we noted in "The Illustrated London News" of December 28 last (which contained a drawing of the restored jaw of the newly found Sussex man, the most ancient inhabitant of England known, and two drawings reconstructing that man), a part of the jaw and a portion of the skull of a prehistoric Englishman was found by Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., F.G.S., of Lewes, in a gravel deposit near Pilt Down Common, near Uckfield, Sussex. The first of the remains were discovered over a year ago. Mr. Dawson soon made his great find known to Dr. Smith Woodward, and the two worked together during the past summer in strenuous endeavour to recover, if possible, yet other parts of the skeleton, and especially the rest of the skull. Their efforts have only resulted in obtaining more parts of the skull and half of the mandible. Nevertheless, the remains thus far recovered leave no doubt that they represent not merely a fossil man, but a man affording us a link with our remote ancestors, the apes. Hence their extraordinary interest. Mr. Dawson has presented the specimens to the British Museum, to join his collection there, which has been nearly thirty years in the making.

·HOTEL·ADLON·

·BERLIN·

BUILT 1905—1907
BY THE PROPRIETOR
LORENZ ADLON, BERLIN
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
PURVEYOR TO H.M. THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Lorenz Adlon

OUTLOOK FROM THE WINDOWS, HOTEL ADLON.

VIEW OF PARISER PLATZ AND BRANDENBURGER TOR.

Immediately in the Neighbourhood of the English Embassy.

1.

OUR readers will find in this collection the gala halls of the Adlon Hotel. We desire at the same time to call attention to the stone cellars below in the basements, which

The Winter Garden.

Portrait of the Emperor in the Kaisersaal.

The Great Hall.

3.

inquirers. Owing to their perfectly up-to-date and extremely neat arrangement, these cellars form a sight worthy to be seen. Bordeaux wines, Moselle, Saar, Rheingauer,

Room Adorned with Mirrors.

The Main Dining Hall.

The Beethoven Room.

2.

form a model installation of their kind. This installation is that of the wholesale wine merchants, Lorenz Adlon; and inspection is free to guests and

The American Bar.

Reception Room Adjoining the Dining Rooms.

The Garden and Tea-Terrace.

4.

Palatinate, Franconia and Burgundy wines, German sparkling wines, and champagnes of all brands are to be found there.

THE HOTEL ADLON IN BERLIN.

QUITE the most costly frame for a society picture in which figure selected society from every part of the world and beautiful and elegant women, is the Hotel Adlon in Unter den Linden, Berlin. It really is a magnificent palace rather than a hotel, and was built at a cost of over seventeen million marks five years ago. It has a fine hall and winter garden. Those who fitted this marvel of modern hostelry with every comfort well knew that the crème de la crème of cosmopolitan society would come here. The Hotel Adlon opened under brilliant auspices, for H.M. the German Emperor William II. was the guest of honour for this event, and the cup out of which he drank to the prosperity of the house is kept as a relic. The day after, the German Crown Prince was the first client. The Hotel Adlon, which is situated near the Imperial Castle reserved to distinguished foreigners and special envoys, is, as it were, the culminating spot of international society. The proprietor, Herr Lorenz Adlon, and his son, Herr Louis Adlon, receive their visitors with all the distinction of ideal hosts and with the utmost consideration for the most refined tastes and wants of their most exacting visitors. Special attention is paid at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, to the comfort and requirements of its distinguished English and American guests. G. S.

Bedsteads in Chiselled Bronze.

Private Bath-Room.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY

JEERING AT BURGHERS TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND: STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (15TH CENTURY).

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.

LEARNING UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN A CLOISTER OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (13TH CENTURY).

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CONCERNING ANT-EATERS.

ONE of the most remarkable animals ever seen alive in this country is now housed in our Zoological Gardens. This is the three-toed Echidna from the Charles Louis Mountains of New Guinea. It is certainly a most extraordinary creature. Mr. Pocock, the Superintendent of the Gardens, has likened it to a miniature elephant. This will do very well as a basis of comparison, but a very cursory examination of the creature will make it plain that it is really like nothing else living. It has a head recalling that of a long-beaked bird, a furry body studded with short spines, and legs that look as if the poor beast had been recently placed on the rack. This is especially true of the hind-legs, for the toes are directed backwards, instead of forwards, and armed with long curved claws. What appears to be a fifth leg is really a broad triangular tail used for the support of the body when at rest. Its hind-leg fits so loosely in its socket that it can be moved in all directions, even to scratch its spine! Its mouth is a mere slit at the extreme end of the long snout, its eyes are minute, and its ears take the form of large oval slits surrounded by a leathery rim.

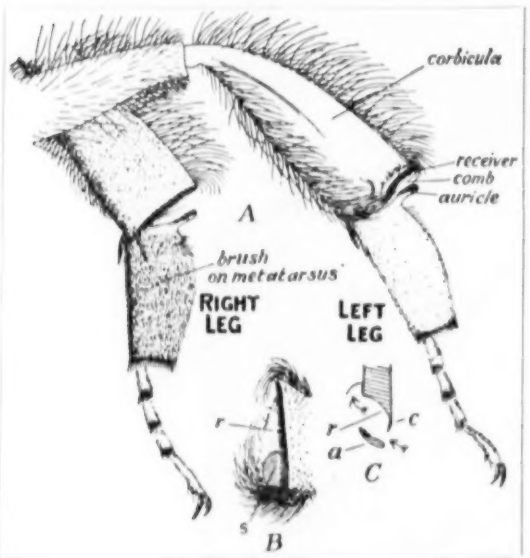
But the interest of this strange creature does not begin and end with its uncouth appearance. This is really the least of its attributes, as a very slight examination of its life-history and of its kith and kin will show. To begin with, it is one of the lowliest of living "Mammals." And in proof of this we may cite the fact that it lays eggs like a bird, while its young are carried, for a season, in a pouch like the young kangaroo. Its nearest relation is to be found in the Spiny Ant-eater or Echidna of Australia, a sort of "contrariwise" creature, for its beak and legs are very short and its spines very long by comparison with its New Guinea cousin.

Both, however, agree in their mode of life, which is peculiar. They are ant-eaters. Hence the great claws on the hind-feet—another instance of a contrary habit, for in other creatures which dig for food the big claws are on the fore-feet. From their ant-eating habits their jaws have become toothless, while their tongues have lengthened into worm-like organs for the capture of their agile prey. This is effected by means of a gluey substance which is poured out over the tongue by special glands. So that when this animated cord with its coat of glue is thrust into the midst of a swarming ant-colony, it is withdrawn into the mouth covered with kicking, protesting ants.

Creatures of so pungent a flavour as ants, one would have imagined, would be left severely alone, but as a matter of fact all sorts of animals, in every quarter of the globe, make ants their staple food. And it is remarkable to find that in every case the adoption of this diet has been accompanied by precisely similar structural devices for its capture. In some cases the tongue has been the principal organ to undergo reconstruction, in others the whole body has become profoundly modified. Thus among the mammals we have, besides the Echidnas, several small Australian marsupials; the South American ant-eaters, with their long, tube-shaped muzzles and enormous hairy tails; the quaint "Aard-vaark" of South Africa; and the still more extraordinary tree-dwelling Asiatic and African Manis, a creature which looks like an animated pine cone.

Among birds we have ant-eaters in the shape of the woodpeckers and the wrynecks, for example. These, too, have long, sticky, protrusible tongues for the capture of their prey; but, save in the case of the woodpeckers, the rest of the body is not specially modified for the work of capture.

There is more in all this than meets the eye. We commonly explain this community of structure among such widely diverse animals as the Echidna with which we set out, and the woodpecker, for instance, as due to "adaptation," like habits having produced like results. But really we are not even approximately near a solution as to *how* exactly this community of structure has come into being. In the case of the mammals, and some of the slow-moving reptiles, we can understand the need for the peculiar transformation of the tongue, for ants are swift-moving creatures, and small withal, so that if they had to be captured singly, the belly of the captor would never be filled. But in the case of birds the matter is different. They can move the head with marvellous speed and precision, as anyone who has watched a hen picking up corn well knows. They could, one would imagine, capture these scurrying insects quickly enough without special changes in the form of the tongue. And indeed, there are some birds which do live largely on ants and their larvæ, and yet have normal tongues. Ant-eaters are not the only creatures which depend on their tongues for their daily bread. The chameleon and the frog tribe afford cases in point.—W. P. PYCRAFT.



THE POLLEN-COLLECTING APPARATUS IN QUEEN AND WORKER HUMBLE-BEE.

A. Hind-legs of *Bombus terrestris* queen. *B*. End view of apex of tibia, showing arch of hairs covering entrance to corbicula; *r*. receiver; *s*. juncture of metatarsus (this is a ball-and-socket joint, the socket being here shown). *C*. Diagrammatic section of receiver and auricle, showing method of working; *c*. comb; *r*. receiver; *a*. auricle. "Everybody has seen the loads of pollen, sometimes called wax in ignorance, on the legs of the bees. The load is carried on the outer side of the tibia or shank, which is concave, smooth, and bare, and fringed around the edge with long stiff hairs, which act, as Cheshire observed, like the sloping stakes that the farmer places round the side of his wagon when he desires to carry hay. This outer side of the tibia with its surrounding wall of hair is called the corbicula, or pollen-basket."

Reproduced from Mr. F. W. L. Sladen's "The Humble-Bee: Its Life-History and How to Domesticate It", by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

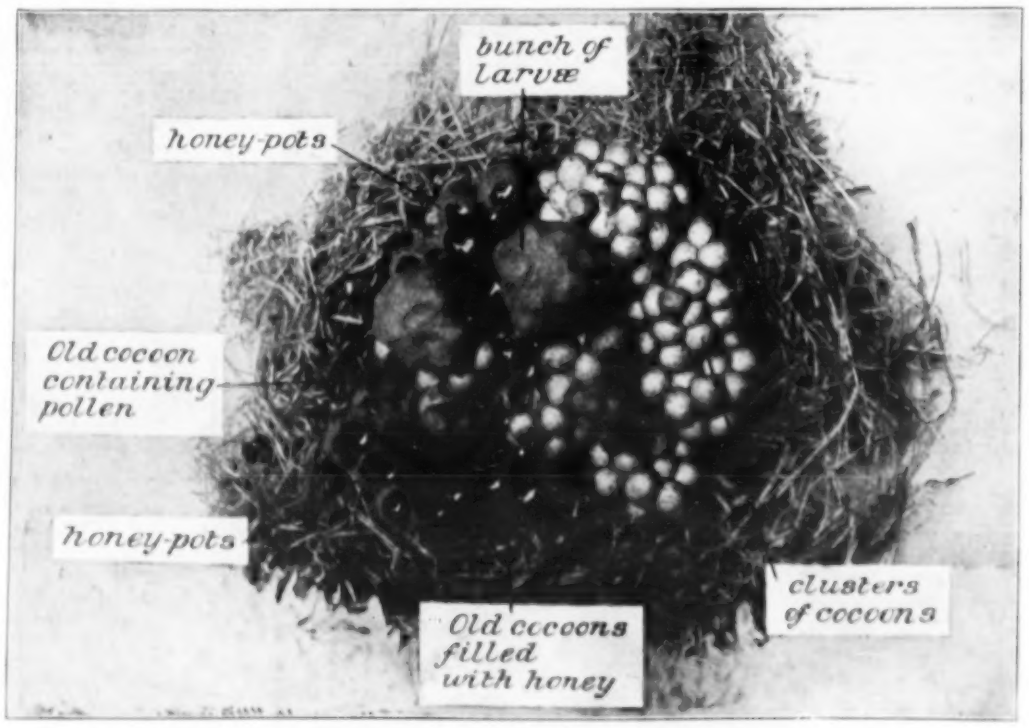
SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.

INCUBATING HER BROOD: A PET QUEEN OF BOMBUS TERRESTRIS ON HER NEST.

"Wishing to get a photograph of a queen sitting on her brood, I selected this one, and after catching her in my net I carried the nest to a suitable spot for taking the picture. To make a satisfactory exposure it was necessary for the queen to sit still for about half-a-minute, and several attempts were a failure. During the long ordeal, which lasted two hours, the queen took wing and flew back to her domicile four times. Each time I caught her in my net. . . . and she showed great eagerness to find her brood when she was placed on the photographing table, knowing perfectly well that it was there."

Reproduced from Mr. F. W. L. Sladen's "The Humble-Bee: Its Life-History, and How to Domesticate It", by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.



SHOWING GROUP OF HALF-FULL HONEY-POTS AND IRREGULAR CLUSTERS OF WORKER COCOONS: COMB OF BOMBUS LAPIDARIUS.

"At first only three or four of these honey-pots (waxen) are made, and they are a good deal narrower and less capacious than the queen's honey-pot; but as the colony grows they are heightened, and their number is increased. . . . They are constructed at the side of the comb. . . . In two colonies of *Lapidarius* and one of *Terrestris*, in which I was able to find the remains of the queen's honey-pot, I noticed that the first new honey-pots had been built on top of it."

Reproduced from Mr. F. W. L. Sladen's "The Humble-Bee: Its Life-History and How to Domesticate It", by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

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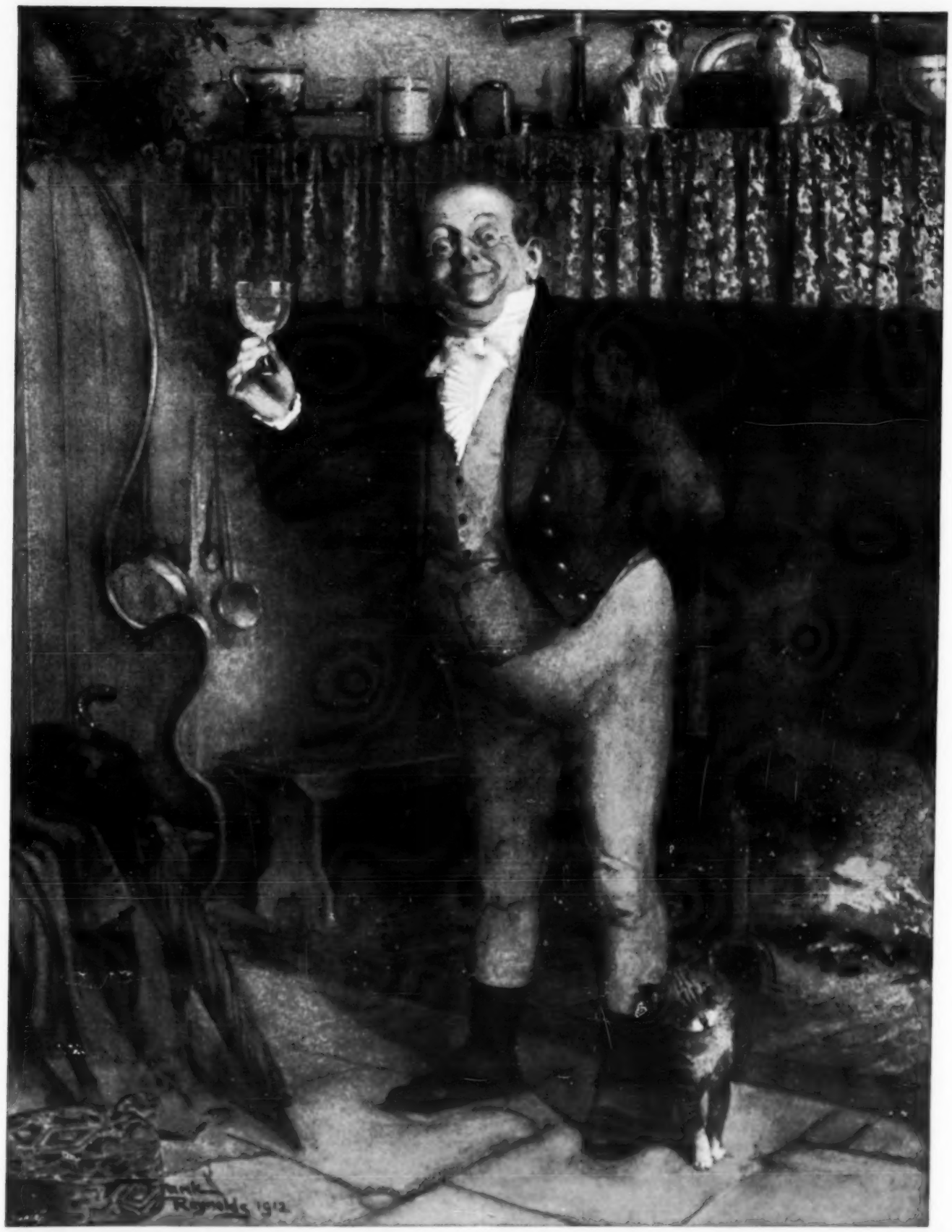
ALWAYS THE HIGHEST QUALITY.



Dickens Series : No. 4. PICKWICK *—Pickwick Papers.*

MESSRS JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C., will be pleased to send a beautiful reproduction of this fine painting in colours (to be followed by others of the Dickens series) to any of their customers and friends, on receipt of three stamps to cover postage and packing.

NEW YEAR GIFTS: **Cases containing three, six, and twelve bottles of "Black and White" or "Red Seal" Scotch Whisky may now be obtained from all leading Wine and Spirit Merchants and Grocers.**

ART NOTES.

M. DETAILLE rose to an occasion. During the Franco-German War he fought; and afterwards he painted. He was the product of 1870, and if we look among English artists for his counterpart, we do not find him, simply because there has been no Siege of London. The English painter most nearly akin to Detaille is Lady Butler; and she is a great battle-painter only because she is a woman. No man without experience of the field, or some sight of battle, could have come so near the truth. As a woman she was as sensitive to the reports of the thing as Detaille to the thing itself. It was enough that war was in the air; she did not require that it should be in her own country. When, not many years after the peace, she visited Detaille in Paris, they talked of this and that engagement. "Then you too were at the front!" was his comment on her vivid impressions from afar.

A curiously persuasive confirmation of the actuality of Lady Butler's work is to be seen in a Strand shop-window. A large photograph of the retreat of the Turks towards Tchataldja has a familiar look for the passer-by. Is it indeed a scene no older than a month or two? Why does one have a suspicion that those men have been retreating in that way for the last quarter of a century? Then, while one looks, the secret is out: it is the living likeness of Lady Butler's "Return from Inkerman." The men have the same speed and tread; they walk in the same relation to one another, so many straggling paces apart; head and arms hang with the specific gravity in the snap-shot and in the canvas—and neither is horrible. Goya became a painter of hideous skirmishes, not, in the first place, because he had seen the disasters of war. He was a prejudiced witness. Had he never seen flowing blood, he would have guessed its colour. War has disasters; but the disasters he found in his heart and brain were sufficient for a thousand campaigns. And they make his version of war false, from the pictorial point of view. The camera and Lady Butler agree that much of it is quite presentable, slow, and even tame.

The Boer War gave us no Detaille, but, for all that, it helped to fill the Academy walls; and the Balkan War will be responsible for much oil-painting among the conquering peoples. Or is the loser the better painter? Bitterness is finer stuff to work upon than jubilation. It is the prisoner who makes the sonnet: no gaoler has written a history of the world. Victory, in the age of oil-paints, leads to commissions, and disasters of art. Kings, and crimson carpets, may be upon the scene by the time the Bulgarian painter has put down his rifle and set his palette. This war, however, is a war of peoples, and King Ferdinand's state entries should not monopolise the field of art. The common soldier will re-fight his battles in the picture galleries for many years to come. E. M.

Photo. Figgures.

A RESULT OF THE BOXING DAY GALE: A BREACH IN THE SEA-WALL AT LYMINGTON.

Lymington suffered severely in the gale on Boxing Day, said to be the worst since Boxing Day, 1886. A tidal wave broke through the sea-wall, the railway was under water, and houses were flooded to a depth of several feet.

This wet and dreary winter weather plays sad havoc with the throat, and even the smallest cough is apt to develop into a serious affliction unless promptly treated. For this purpose the "Allenburys" Glycerine and Black Currant Pastilles are excellent, soothing the throat and air passages in a most effective manner. Moreover, they are as tasty as any sweetmeat, despite their invaluable qualities. The varieties in which the "Allenburys" throat pastilles are made to cope with various forms of ailment is truly remarkable, there being just on eighty different combinations of drugs—all of finest quality, as guaranteed by the well-known name.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER IN THE THAMES VALLEY: FLOODS AT CAVERSHAM.

Photos. L.N.A.

ALL OVERFLOW WATER FROM THE THAMES: A FLOODED FARM NEAR READING.

As a result of the stormy weather during the Christmas holidays, especially on Boxing Day, there were heavy floods in various parts of the country. The Thames overflowed its banks at Reading and Caversham, the depth of the water being indicated by the tops of a fence just showing as a line of dots in the left-hand photograph. Serious floods also occurred in the neighbourhood of Chertsey and Shepperton.

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Large sample will be sent for 3d. stamps.

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Of Chemists 1/6 & 3/- per tin.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Lombard St., London, E.C.

"Taking your pipe and a book to your bath? Are you mad, old chap?"

"No fear! But you see I'm dead tired, and I'm going to take a bath with some mustard in it. And *that*, old man, is too great a delight to cut short. I always lie in the tub until the water cools off. Hence the pipe and book."

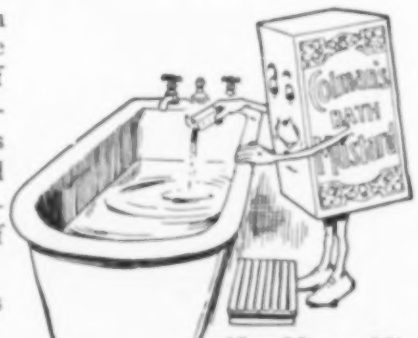
"Luxurious? Yes. Enervating? Not a *bit* of it! The action of the mustard on the entire system is simply marvellous. I don't know *why* it is—but I *do* know that after a tiring day, whether at business or sport, the only tonic I need is a bath with mustard in it."

"Trouble to prepare? Not a bit! Any Colman's Mustard will do, although Colman's sell these handy cartons—each one containing enough for a topping bath. Simply chuck the contents into your tub when you run the water, stir it round a bit and there you are."

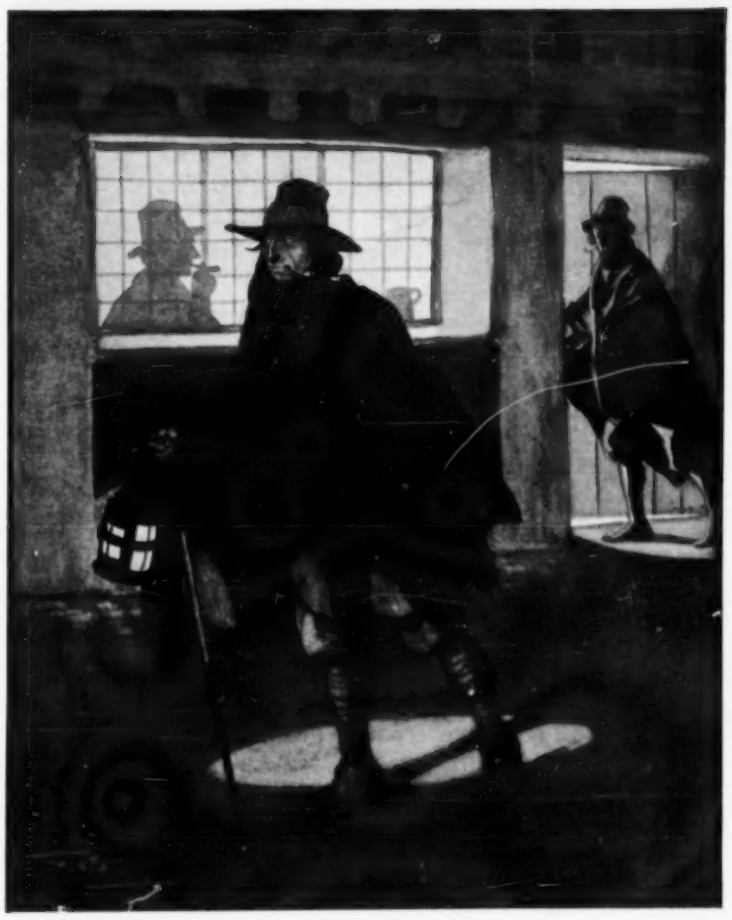
Many people "don't know *why* it is"; but doctors and scientists *do* know. Upon the skin, nerves, and vital organs of the body, the action of mustard when combined with water is an extraordinary one. Every blood-vessel, every nerve, gets the benefit of the peculiar chemical action set up.

But just you try a *mustard*-bath for the pleasure the softening of the water will give you—for the benefit it brings your skin! Never mind about the *health* side—that will *soon* prove itself to you.

Have you Colman's Mustard in the house?



'Let Muster Mistard prepare your bath.'



In the good old times they enjoyed many good things, of which "Three Nuns"—at least — is left us. A rare, old-fashioned smoking mixture to cheer your spirits, soothe your senses, and dispose you to seasonable merriment and good-will.

Bell's

THREE NUNS

Tobacco

"King's Head" is similar, but stronger.

Both are obtainable everywhere at

6½d. per oz.

THREE NUNS

(Medium)

CIGARETTES

3d. for 10.

No. 232

LADIES' PAGE.

THE present position in Parliament of the Women's Suffrage question is interesting. A good many people, once merely indifferent, are impatient of the whole matter just now, because of their disgust at the methods employed to bring it forward by one section of its advocates. But really that does not affect the point at all. One may question the wisdom and the propriety of forcing forward any reform by destroying the public's letters and harassing the firemen; but the righteousness or sense of these methods is not the same question as whether women should be excluded from any direct share in influencing the public life of the nation. Supposing one is convinced even that the particular women who are doing these tiresome acts of vengeance on an indifferent public are thereby proved unfit for the vote, that conclusion only affects those particular women. There are far more women, even counting only the avowed Suffragists, who strongly disapprove of this policy on the part of one section. The great question of whether half the nation, and all the property, wisdom, and moral qualities that are contained in that half, ought to be entirely excluded from any direct influence as voters at elections, in a country supposed to be governed by the representative system, and in which women are yet both taxed and ruled without being represented in the least degree—this question is quite unaffected by the wisdom or otherwise of a few of its advocates. The time has surely come, before we have to declare representative government a failure, to make it *real*; and it is surely not so while one-half of the intelligent tax-paying people are excluded from any share in representation.

Just now, the Parliamentary position is this: the Prime Minister has promised to allow Members to vote on this question at their own discretion, not at the Government Whip's dictation; and further, if this vote proves to be in favour of removing from the franchise qualifications the fact of being of the male sex, then the Government will include women in the new Franchise Bill—as introduced, it is to give practically universal suffrage to men only—and will admit women to vote on such conditions as may be determined in that Bill. There is in the House of Commons a considerable majority of members who are pledged to vote for the admission of women to the franchise. Thus, it would seem, it must be carried. But, as an M.P. once said to me: "There never was a measure that had so many false friends as the Women's Suffrage Bill"; and experience has so often shown that many of its avowed supporters do not, when the moment comes, act up to their pledges, that it is certain that some loopholes of escape will be now devised for the "false friends." What will be one creeping-out place was well indicated by Mr. Goldman, M.P., in addressing the other day the members of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Suffrage Association, at a reception held by the president, Winifred Countess of Arran. He said that there could be no doubt of the inclusion of women in the Bill, *provided* its friends could agree upon the amendment to support. Probably that is just what they will not do! Mr. Lloyd George, at another meeting, has declared his intention to support an amendment that would give votes not only to women householders, who pay rates and taxes in their own names, but also to tax-paying men's wives. This would be practically doubling the vote of the class that pays no direct taxation, and so is under the most unfortunate delusion that all expenditure voted by Parliament is not any burden upon the working people, but merely bestows benefits on them—giving them "ninepence for fourpence." So Conservative Suffragist M.P.s may decline to vote for this amendment.

FOR A SMART DINNER-PARTY.

Ninon-de-soie and lace are artistically combined; the tunic and narrow train are the latest idea.

Small head-gear has quite won Fashion's favour this winter. It is only comparatively small; the round turban like a pill-box, and the tiny bonnet little more than a streak across the middle of the head, are no doubt on their way, for reaction is a law in fashion, but they are not in view at present. The small hat of the hour is a little larger than the head upon which it is placed.

Liberty sales are events in the housekeeping world. Numbers of "house-proud" ladies with moderate means wait for the half-yearly reductions at Chesham House and East India House, Regent Street, to obtain the substantial benefits to purchasers then allowed, both in the furnishing and house-decoration department, and the dress and personal goods of the famous firm. Everything offered is Messrs. Liberty's own stock, marked by the good taste and originality for which they are well known. The Winter Sale began on Dec. 30, and goes on during January. In the carpet department, a variety of artistic floor-coverings are reduced almost by half. The embroidered and plain curtains and the piles of tapestry and other fabrics for hangings and coverings are equally liberally reduced. The English pewter goods are fascinating in design and surface, and a cruet set that was one guinea is now but 12s. 6d., and so on. The Chinese and Japanese embroideries and furnishing goods lead us both into the house-plenishing and personal apparel departments; and so we come to the furs, on which there is a reduction of at least 25 per cent. for the sale; and the millinery and dress-materials and artistic ready-made gowns, all most liberally "marked down." The sale catalogue is posted on request.

In these days of electric glare many ladies of refined taste doubly appreciate the beautiful, soft, yet clear glow that is given by wax lights. A dinner-table illumined by an adequate supply of Cricklite lamps has a charm that is all its own, for not only is the light cast most soothing and becoming, but the lamps themselves are works of decorative and artistic beauty—truly delightful ornaments in addition to their use as illuminators. A visit to the West-End show-rooms of the Cricklite Company, 137, Regent Street, or a glance through their catalogue, will give some idea of the infinite variety of shape, material, and colour in which these lamps and their shades can be obtained. Those who have an affection for the brilliancy of electric light will be glad to learn that the beautiful and distinctive Cricklite lamps can, if desired, be adapted to this medium.

FILOMENA.

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DURING JANUARY.

Linen Damask Tablecloths.
A quantity of odd cloths in designs that we have ceased making in our factory:—
Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds. - - 8/6 and 9/3 each.
" 2 x 3 yds. - - 9/11 and 11/6 "
" 2½ x 3 yds. - - 13/3 and 15/3 "

Linen Sheets (Hemmed ready for use).
Sheets, 2 x 3 yds. - - offered at 6/- each.
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" 2½ x 3½ yds. - - " 9/6 "
" 3 x 3½ yds. - - " 12/9 "

Hemstitched Linen Sheets.
A number of odd lots:—
Sheets, 2 x 3 yds. - - offered at 7/6 each.
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All Linen Towels.
Hemstitched Face and Bath Towels, slightly imperfect, offered at 7/6 and 10/6 dozen. Superfine quality, perfect goods, 13/9 and 19/6 dozen.

Linen Pillow Cases (Ready for use).
Pillow Cases, 20 x 30 ins., 1/- and 1/3½ each.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases.
Undoubted bargains, 2/3½ and 2/6½ each.

Handkerchiefs.
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
The surplus stock, left from our Xmas trade, in hemstitched and embroidered linen and hand-worked initials, are offered at exceptionally low prices during the sale.

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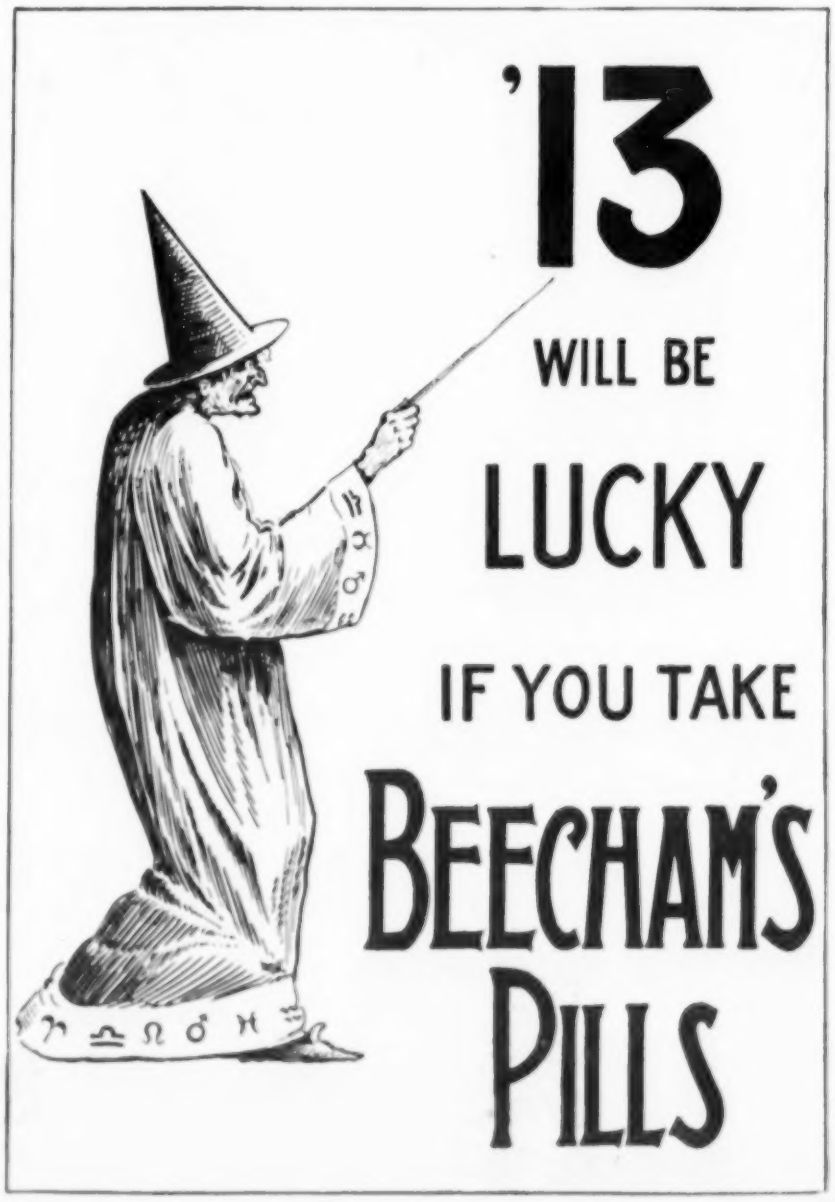

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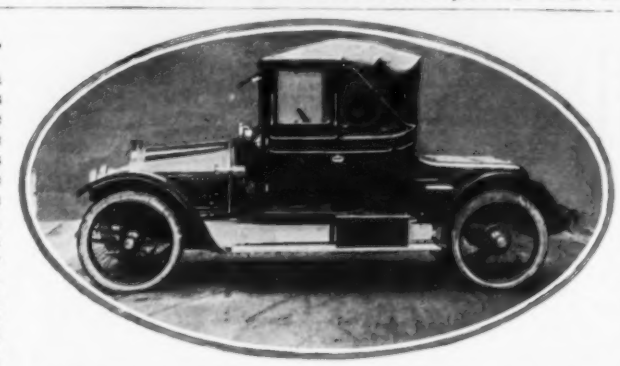
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Select Committee on Motor Traffic. Although I do not suppose for a moment that the deliberations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is sitting to hear evidence bearing upon the increasing number of motor accidents in London will get us much nearer to a solution of the traffic problem, the evidence which is being laid before the Committee has a distinct interest for the motorist. So far, that evidence has been more statistical than anything, but one or two things stand out prominently from the mass of dry detail relating to Acts of Parliament and various bye-laws and regulations. Of immense importance is the statement of Sir William Byrne that an examination of every applicant for a motor-driving license would be a desirable thing. Sir William being one of the Assistant Under-Secretaries to the Home Office, this statement must be taken as embodying the official view of the question, and if that be the attitude of the Home Office, then the next logical step is in the direction of legislation for putting it into effect.



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Messrs. Mann, Egerton and Co., of Norwich, have opened extensive show-rooms, with repair works, at 377-381, Euston Road, London, W., adjoining Portland Road Station.

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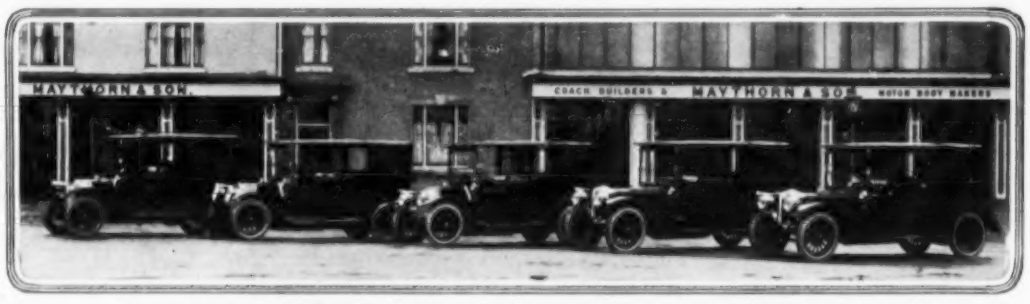
This matter of examination of candidates for driving licenses is one that has been discussed pro and con. ever since the Motor-Car Act of 1903 made the holding of a driving license compulsory, but I cannot honestly say that I have ever seen a sound argument advanced in its favour. We are told that it is essential that the driver of a motor-car should be competent to handle his vehicle, quick to see the possibilities of a dangerous situation, and rapid in action at critical moments. Quite so. But these qualities cannot be produced in the individual through the medium of an examination at the hands of a Scotland Yard or County Council official. I will venture the assertion that 99·9 per cent. are perfectly competent and trustworthy so far as the handling of the machine is concerned. By far the greatest proportion of really reckless and inconsiderate driving is done by experts who could pass any sort of examination with ease, and not by beginners, who are of necessity careful. It is easily to be seen that the compulsory certificate of competency will not help to make traffic any safer—which would be the only good reason for examination. The point is that the existing standard of proficiency in driving could not be improved upon if such examinations were instituted, and that they are, therefore, unnecessary.

The Nervous Driver. One may drive about London for a week without encountering a single sudden situation calling for that prompt and decisive action which often averts calamity, while, on the other hand, it may happen that half-a-dozen such situations will arise during a single day. How, then, is an examiner to make certain of testing the examinee's nerve and presence of mind? Is he to tool about the roads looking for emergencies which decline to occur? I think not. I admit that the nervous driver is a potential danger, but I do not see how he is to be discovered at the outset, except by accident. That is the whole weakness of

[Continued overleaf.

A CAR CALCULATED TO PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS AUTOMOBILE CONNOISSEUR: A 38-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER THREE-QUARTER LANDAULETTE.



BUILT FOR THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN: FIVE CARS RECENTLY COMPLETED BY MESSRS. MAYTHORN.

This fleet consists of two limousine landaulettes on 38-h.p. six-cylinder Daimler chassis, two exactly similar, so far as coach-work goes, on 35-50-h.p. Fiat chassis, and one private omnibus on a 40-h.p. Mercedes chassis. All the cars are painted a "Japanese imperial red," relieved by black mouldings and gold fine lines.

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A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura ointment, is generally sufficient to afford immediate comfort in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and inflammations of infants and children, permit sleep for child and rest for parent, and point to permanent relief, when other methods fail. Peace falls upon distracted households when these pure, sweet, and gentle emollients enter. No other treatment costs so little and does so much for skin-sufferers, from infancy to age.

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THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH POLE BY AMUNDSEN
By Exclusive Photographs by the great Explorer himself.

THE DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR of JAPAN.

THE GREAT BALKAN WAR,
Which was generally admitted to have been better and more extensively dealt with in "The Illustrated London News" than in any other illustrated paper.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF ENGLAND, THE SUSSEX MAN.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH POLE.

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THE NEWLY DISCOVERED MAN OF SUSSEX.

Continued.]

the idea, and that is why I am entirely against the principle. I know the vexation and loss of time these examinations sometimes entail—I have spent hours in chasing from one official to another in the vain attempt to get someone to put me through my paces for the French *permis de conduire*—and unless there is to be some corresponding public advantage I cannot see any reason in it. And that there is any such advantage, I quite fail to see.

American and British Cars.

I have before me a letter from a correspondent to which, on account of the pressure of the Shows and other matters, I have not been able to refer until now. My correspondent writes in reference to certain remarks I made in this column regarding cheap American cars, and I think the letter is quite interesting enough to quote in full. The writer—a lady—says—

DEAR SIR,—You speak in *The Illustrated London News* of cheap American cars being a terror to our English makers. *Eh bien!* In our own experience, our wealthy friends buy the expensive makes; but most of us are not wealthy, and the less opulent, with one accord, buy Ford's four-seater touring-car. It has a 20-h.p. engine, and will get up the worst of our very bad hills carrying, perhaps, one or two passengers beyond the stipulated number. It does not use much petrol, and a set of new tyres only costs £18; and the car, with the appurtenances thereof, costs £150. But we should all prefer to support native industries, and if you can tell us of British-made cars with the same advantages and at anything like the same price, we should all wish to buy, and you would confer a benefit on us, the non-wealthy—and, presumably, on the British supplier.

So far as regards the direct question, I am afraid my correspondent has me in a cleft stick, for I can only answer and say that there is not a British car of equal power and capabilities to the one she names to be bought at anything like the price. But my argument is that if the purchaser is content to pay from £70 to £100 more for a car, something can be obtained which is well worth the difference, even as an investment, to say nothing of the greater reliability of the native product. More than that I do not care to say at the moment, for I do not wish to be drawn into a controversy regarding the merits or demerits of any individual cars. Comparisons are odious, even in the mass, but individually they are to be avoided at all costs. I trust my correspondent will pardon my seeming neglect of her communication, which has really been unavoidable.

W. WHITTALL.

So many people are interested in Russia nowadays, financially, commercially, politically, or otherwise, that there should be a wide welcome for the "Anglo-Russian Diary for 1913," a handsome desk-book of reference in the ordinary diary form, published by the Anglo-Russian Trust, Ltd., of 6, Austin Friars, E.C. The book has been issued in response to inquiries made on every hand for information about Russian affairs, and it imparts everything that is likely to be wanted in a concise and convenient manner. Among many other subjects, it deals with Russian investments, railways, customs and revenue regulations, postal and monetary systems, and comparative tables. It also contains a good map of Russia.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

C H BATTEY (Providence, R.I., U.S.A.).—If Black play 1. P to Q 8th (a Knight), how do you mate next move?

T R KNOX (Lisnaskea).—There is another solution by 1. B to Q 2nd (ch), K to Q 5th, 2. Q to K 2nd, 2. Any, 3. Q to K 5th (mate).

H F DRAKIN.—Your problem is correct, but the duals in reply to White's first move are too numerous for us to consider it further.

ARTHUR ELSON (Boston, U.S.A.)—Safely to hand. You may expect a report shortly.

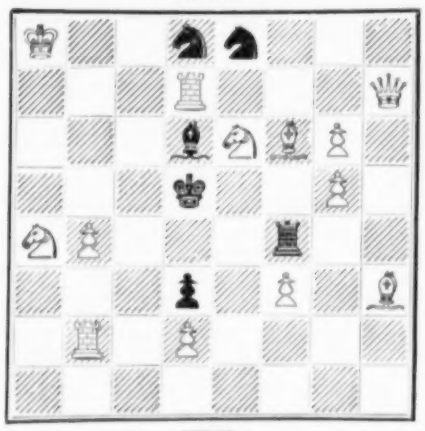
J P TAYLOR, A M SPARKE, W GREENWOOD, B G LAWS, G BROWNE, T W GEARY, AND W H TAYLOR.—Your problems are marked for insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3573 received from A Elson (Boston, U.S.A.), A F Ratna Cropal (Jaffna), and F Grant (New York); of No. 3575 from J Murray (Quebec), J W Beaty (Toronto), F Grant, and Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3576 from J D Tucker (Ilkley), E R Thomas (Wanstead), J W Beaty, and J Murray; of No. 3577 from J R Camara (Madeira), J E Gemmell (Campbeltown), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3578 from J E Gemmell, W Best (Dorchester), Horatio Baxter (Tayport), James Gamble (Belfast), G Bakker (Rotterdam), Blair H Cochrane (Harting), T Wetherall (Manchester), W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), L Schlu (Vienna), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), R Murphy (Wexford), A W Hamilton-Gell (Carlton Club), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and J Cohn (Berlin).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3579 received from Julia Short (Exeter), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), T S R (Lincoln's Inn), E B G, H Grasett Baldwin (Kensington), J Fowler, R Murphy, J D Tucker, J Churcher (Southampton), Reginald Carew (Waterford), T Wetherall, J C Stackhouse (Torquay), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), and F Porter (Harrow).

PROBLEM No. 3581.—BY F. PESTONJI (Bombay).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3578.—BY J. IZATT.

WHITE	BLACK
1. B takes P	P takes B
2. R takes P (ch)	K takes P
3. Kt mates	

If Black play 1. K takes R, 2. Kt takes P (ch); if 1. K takes P, 2. B to K 4th; if 1. K to Q 4th, 2. B to Kt 4th (ch); and if 1. K to B 5th, 2. B takes P (dis. ch), and Kt or R mates accordingly.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated April 1, 1895) of MR. JOHN CARR, of 32, Adelaide Crescent, Hove, who died on Sept. 21, is proved by his sons, the value of the property being £171,727 19s. 3d. He gives £500 to his wife; his share and interest in Peek, Frean and Co. to his sons, Ellis and Arthur; and the residue as to two tenths each to his sons, Ellis and Arthur; and one tenth each to his daughters, Ada and Katharine; and four tenths to his wife for life, and subject thereto as to one eighth each to his sons, and three eighths each to his daughters

The will (dated July 11, 1893) of MR. JAMES ALLAN WIGGETT, of Allanbay Park, Binfield, Berks, who died on Sept. 27, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £89,262. The testator gives £600 to his wife, and his property in Norfolk, and the residue of the personal estate in trust for her for life, with remainder to his son and his issue.

The will of MISS LUCY LEE, of Frogmore, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, who died on Oct. 20, is proved by her brothers Tilson Lee and Arthur Lee, the value of the property being £89,449. The testatrix bequeaths £100 each to King's College Hospital, the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, and the Home for Incurables, Streatham; £50 each to Miss Sheppard's Annuitants' Homes, Bayswater, and the Surgical Aid Society; £1000 each to Arthur Herbert Lee and Geoffrey Trollope Lee; £500 to her sister Annie Maria Lee; and the residue to her four brothers, Tilson, Arthur, Ellis, and Frederick.

The will (dated July 21, 1906) of MRS. MARY CROMPTON-ROBERTS, of 10, Park Street, who died on Aug. 28, is proved by her sons, the value of the property amounting to £126,199 7s. 11d. She gave £30,000 to her daughter Mildred Theodora Crompton Roberts; £30,000 in trust for her daughter Violet Mary Moore Dillon; £200 and one dozen silver toys from her collection to her grandchild Phyllis Muriel; and the residue to her children, Henry Roger Crompton-Roberts, Charles Montague Crompton-Roberts, Mildred Theodora, and Violet Mary Moore Dillon, her sons bringing into account £13,000 each.

The will of MR. ROGER GASKELL, of 5, The Grove, Highbury, who died on Sept. 15, is proved, the value of the property being £53,383. He gives £200 each to his brother Dr. Walter Holbrook Gaskell, and his nephew Roger G. Hetherington; £500 to his sister-in-law Beatrice Shipman; legacies to servants; and the residue to his daughters Winifred Caroline and Edith Norah.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Thomas Crompton Waterhouse, Thorncliffe, Kersal, Lancs, and Lomberdale Hall, near Bakewell, Derby	£152,577
Sir Raymond West, Chesterfield, College Road, Upper Norwood	£71,203
Mr. John Wood, Wigan Lane, Wigan	£65,385
Sir Francis E. Macnaghten, Bt., Dundarave, Antrim	£63,371

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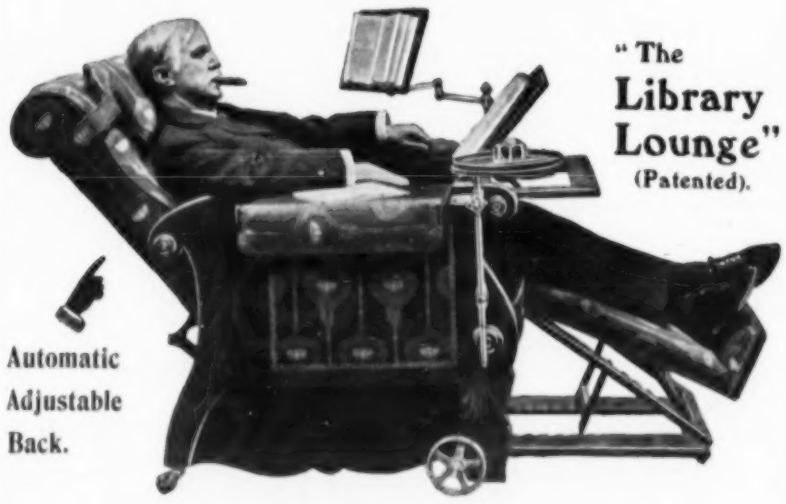

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THE BOMB-THROWING AT DELHI: THE OBJECTS OF THE ATTACK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, INDIA.

IN GRAVE DANGER DURING THE STATE ENTRY INTO INDIA'S NEW CAPITAL: LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, VICEROY OF INDIA, AND LADY HARDINGE (ON LEFT OF PHOTOGRAPH).

Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, against whom a dastardly bomb attack was made on the occasion of his State Entry into Delhi on December 23, has been Viceroy of India since June 1910. He is the second son of the second Viscount Hardinge, and the elder of the two brothers of the present Viscount. His grandfather, famous commander in the Peninsular War, became Governor-General of India in 1844. The Viceroy, who was born on June 20, 1858, entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880 and has done excellent work in various capitals. In 1903-4 he was Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; in 1904-6, Ambassador at St. Petersburg; and in 1906-10, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1891 he married the Hon. Winifred Sturt, daughter of the first Baron Alington. Lady Hardinge was unhurt by the bomb which wounded her husband. In the photograph Lord Hardinge's daughter is seen standing by her father.

BROUGHT INTO FRESH PROMINENCE BY BOMB-THROWING: NEW DELHI.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

1. SIGN THAT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL HAS COME INTO ITS OWN AGAIN: THE IMPERIAL SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI.

2. SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN SUCCESSION TO CALCUTTA: THE NEW DELHI—A VIEW OF THE TEMPORARY OFFICIAL BUILDINGS.

Delhi, the new seat of the Government of India, came into unfortunate prominence on the occasion of the State Entry of the Viceroy, on December 23, to proclaim the city as the Capital of India; for, as all the world knows, a bomb was thrown at Lord Hardinge as he was passing through the Chandni Chauk. It will be recalled that the announcement that Delhi, the ancient capital, was to take the place of Calcutta was made by the King-Emperor in person at the Coronation Durbar, and that during that period his Majesty laid in Delhi the foundation-stone of the new capital. Some while later came the statement that the town-planning experts had officially decided against the Durbar site for the permanent capital, and had chosen a location in the south-western suburbs of the city. The chief objection then raised to the new idea was the distance of the newly selected site from that of the temporary capital. Later, a "Times" correspondent, writing from India, said: "The lines for the creation of the new and greater Delhi have been decided upon. The present city . . . is to be permitted to spread, as portions of the ground may be found suitable, to the north and to the west, even perhaps to the

[Continued opposite.

THE CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH RAJ: THE NEW—AND TEMPORARY—DELHI.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

1. SUGGESTING A GARDEN CITY: BUNGALOWS FOR GOVERNMENT CLERKS, NEW DELHI.

2. RECALLING AN EXHIBITION AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH! THE VICEREGAL RESIDENCE, NEW DELHI.

3. IN THE ORIENTAL MANNER: THE STABLES OF THE VICEROY, AT NEW DELHI.

(Continued.)

east across the Jumna; but the Viceroy's residence, the Secretariats, and the buildings of the Government and its staff—all, in fact, that makes for the Imperial Capital of India—together with the cantonments for the troops, will lie on higher ground to the south-west. Such is the recommendation of the English experts . . . It is understood that they arrived in this country unfettered by restriction. The stones laid by their Imperial Majesties were to be considered as commemorative of the King-Emperor's decree that Delhi was to be the Capital of the British Raj. They were not bound to any particular site." Various opinions have been expressed as to the style of architecture which should be adopted. Lord Hardinge, in a speech made in March of last year, inclined to the Oriental. Some months later it was said that this style had been abandoned, and that the architecture of the Renaissance would be followed, with modifications of a character specially designed to suit the Indian climate.

SIX THOUSAND MILLION YEARS OF LIFE: THE RECORD OF THE ROCKS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON, WITH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

TERTIARY

- PLEISTOCENE 400 — Mammoth
- PLIOCENE 400 (800) — Man
- MIOCENE 800 (1,600) — Mastodon, etc.
- EOCENE 1,600 (3,200) — Ancestral Mammals

MESOZOIC or SECONDARY

- CRETACEOUS 2,400 (5,600)
  - 1. CHALK — First "New Fish"
  - 2. GREEN SAND — Last Dinosaurs
  - 3. WEALDEN — Ichthyosaurus and Pterodactyls.
- JURASSIC 4,800 (10,400)
  - 1. UPPER OOLITES — Small Mammals. Period of Great Reptiles, both terrestrial (Dinosaurs) and marine (Ichthyosaurs and Plesiosaurus). Lizard-footed Bird.
  - 2. MIDDLE OOLITES
  - 3. LOWER OOLITES
  - 4. LIAS — Ammonites and Belemnites.
- TRIAS 3,200 (13,600)
  - 1. KEUPER (NEW RED SANDSTONE)
  - 2. MUSCHELKALK — Various Reptiles, Small Mammals or Birds (foot prints).
  - 3. BUNTER

PRIMARY or PALÆOZOIC

- PERMIAN 1,600 (15,200) — Last Trilobites, First Reptiles. Ganoid Fish.
- CARBONIFEROUS 11,200 (26,400)
  - 1. MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE
  - 2. and COAL MEASURES.

  Great Amphibians (Labyrinthodonts). Large Ganoid Fish, Scorpions, Air-breathing Snails, Giant Horsetails, Ferns and Seed-bearing Ferns (Pteridospermia).
- DEVONIAN or OLD RED SANDSTONE 4,800 (31,200)

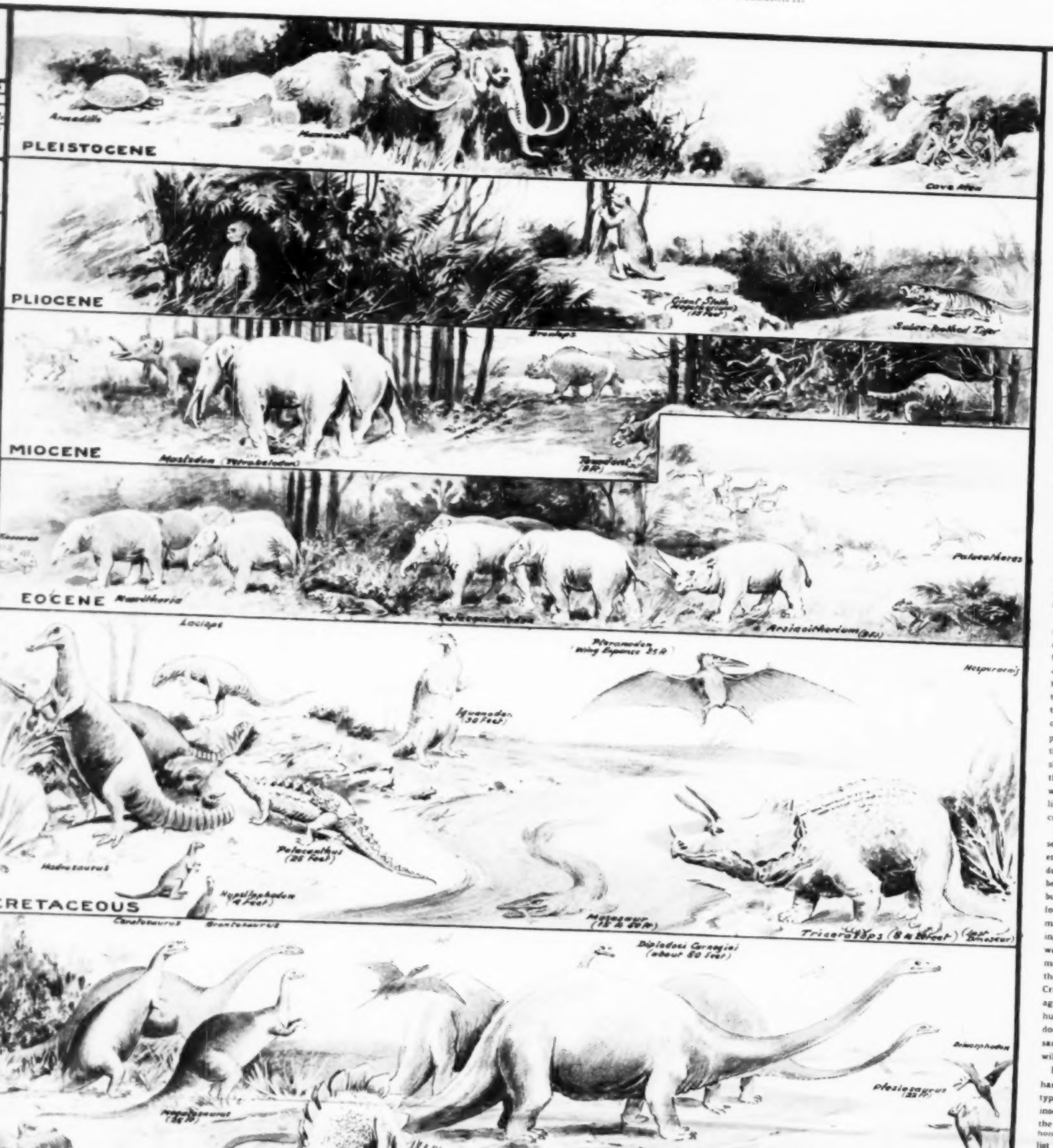
  Dipnoi and Ganoid Fishes, Buckler-Fish, Pterichthys &c. First Insects.

HALF-WAY DOWN THE PALÆOZOIC BELT

- SILURIAN 6,400 (37,600)

  First Fishes. Many Trilobites. Great Sea Scorpions (Eurypterus). First true Scorpions. Many Nautilus-like Molluscs and others: Trilobites, Corals, Sponges.
- ORDOVICEAN 14,400 (52,000)

  No Vertebrates. Trilobites, Molluscs, Worms, Corals and Sponges. (Trilobites were marine animals resembling scorpions and centipedes—very abundant in all the Palæozoic strata. They become extinct in



NATURE'S TIME TABLE

And the first Morn of Creation wrote
What the Last Dawn of Reckoning shall read

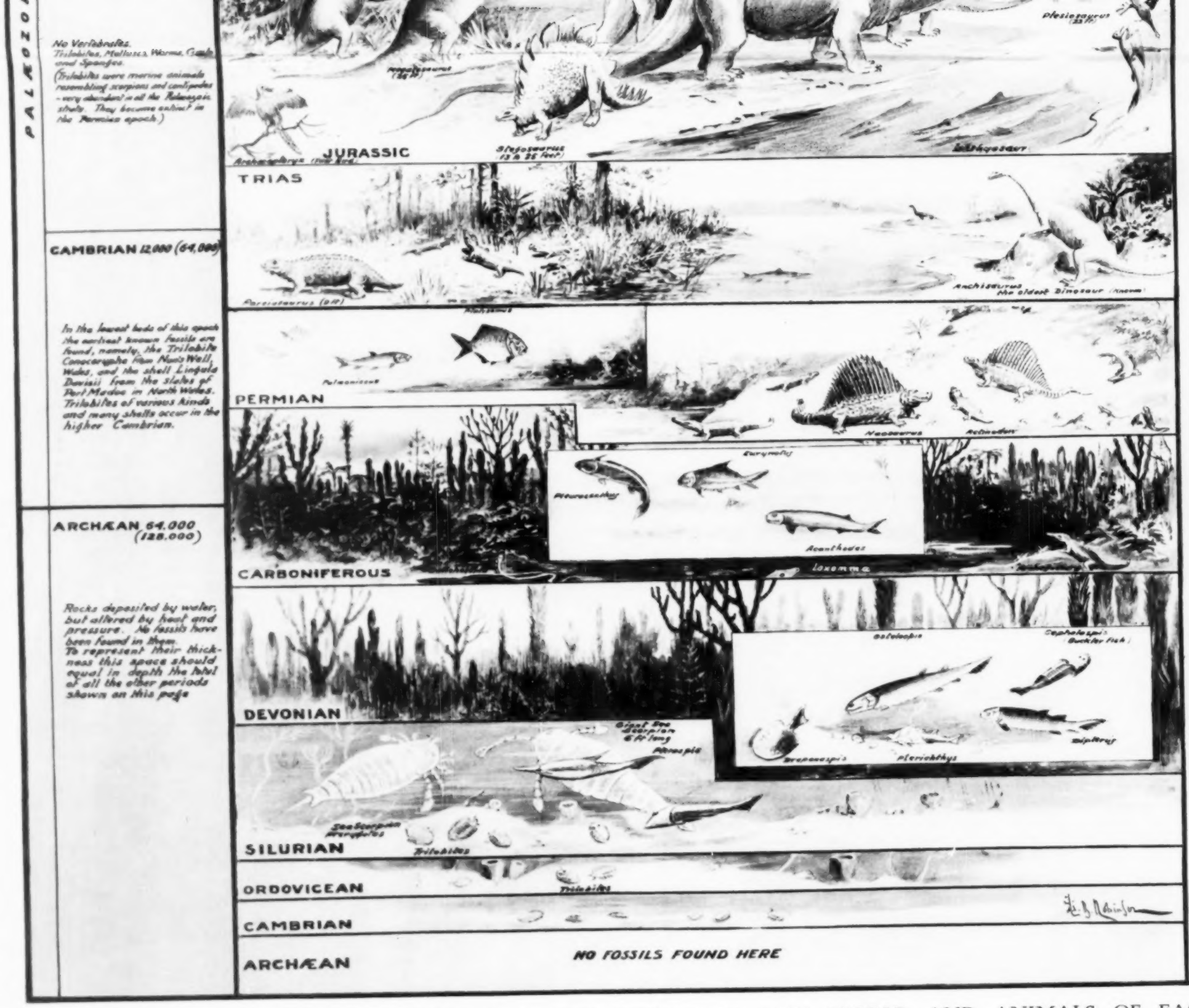
THUS sings the poet, and he sings truly. But the Last Dawn is yet far off, and we must await in patience for the records of the "Morn of Creation." And this because the earliest-living bodies were fashioned of a clay so fragile that nought now remains to tell us of their shapes. In due time, however, hard skeletons of stone and bone came into being, and these, preserved in the rocks, are the links of which the Evolution Theory is fashioned.

The age of Mother Earth before she brought forth her first-born we shall never know, but for the first few million years or so she produced only such lowly creatures as corals, shell-fish, sea-urchins, and those curious forerunners of the crabs and their kind, known as Trilobites and Eurypterids. During the Silurian epoch, the first fish-like creatures, such as the Pterygotus and Pteraspis, appeared. But with them came also the earliest of the shark tribe. Some of these contrived to remain practically unchanged for millions of years, as is shown by the presence of Acanthodes in the Carboniferous formations. During what is known as the Devonian epoch we meet with the curious fish-like Pterichthys and Drepanaspis, relics of the earlier Silurian, and the first of the "bony" fishes as distinguished from the "gristle-fishes," or shark-tribe such as Osteleopis and the fringe-finned Holoptychius, near relations of which survive to-day in the strange Bichir, and snake-fish of Africa.

The succeeding Carboniferous ages witnessed the birth of the first land-dwellers among the back-boned animals, of which the giant fossil newt, Archegosaurus affords a good example. For most of us the pageant would be spoiled if we saw the performers "making up." Nature takes that view. And thus the surprises of the succeeding Permian epoch were preparing during the Carboniferous. And the greatest thing, in many ways, that she ever did was when she constructed the Naosaurus, a bizarre-looking reptile, with the spines of backbone bristling up like a row of telegraph-poles carrying cross-trees.

After this freak she settled down to serious business, and fashioned the elderly ugly-looking Pareiasaurus. This "ugly duckling" was a sort of compromise between the amphibia and the reptiles, but it was destined to achieve greatness, for it is the reputed ancestor of the mammals, of which Man himself is the crowning glory. But for all this, Pareiasaurus was just a reptile. And we find these much-despised creatures at the zenith of their glory in the succeeding Jurassic and Cretaceous eras, which may be called the age of dragons, as exemplified in the huge Ceratosaurus, Brontosaurus, Diplodocus, Iguanodon, Triceratops, Hadrosaurus, and Laelaps, some of which, it will be noted, were bipedal.

During these times Nature tried her hand at making flying-machines of a new type. Hitherto they had been of the insect type, cockroaches and things. Now the "vertebrates" were selected for this honour. The reptiles were first on the list with various types of flying-



hand at making flying-machines of a new type. Hitherto they had been of the insect type, cockroaches and things. Now the "vertebrates" were selected for the honour. The reptiles were first on the list with varying types of flying-dragons, such as Dimorphodon and Pteranodon. The earliest of these flying creatures were quite small, and had jaws armed with teeth; the later types, illustrated here, had dispensed with these sources of trouble, and had the jaws ensheathed in horn, which served just as well.

But the Jurassic epoch has yet another claim to our attention, for it produced the first bird in the lizard-tailed, tooth-bearing Archaeopteryx, the father of all the birds. We regret that it was made in Germany at any rate, it died at Solenhofen, and was interred there. But we may be proud of the fact that Dinosaurs like the Iguanodon and Polacanthus, and creatures very like Diplodocus, once roamed over these islands, though it is comforting to reflect that they no longer do so.

The Eocene gave us some really remarkable creatures, such as the Tinoceras and Arsinoitherium, and the Moeritherium and Palaeomastodon, the forbears of the elephant. Arsinoitherium bore some likeness to a rhinoceros, but the nasal horns were placed side by side instead of one behind the other, and they had a horny core instead of being fashioned of agglutinated hairs. But it was evidently not a success, as it died out without leaving descendants. Not so the Palaeomastodon, which, during Miocene times, gave rise to Tetrabelodon, and a host of elephants, of which but two species survive. Dinotherium was an experiment in elephants which did not succeed. Brontops and Toxodont similarly failed in the struggle for existence.

So far as the lower orders of creation are concerned, the age of wonders died out, or very nearly so, with the Miocenes, but not quite. For the Pliocene produced the Sabre-Toothed Tiger, the giant Armadillo Glyptodont, and the giant ground sloths, such as Megatherium, Mylodon, and Grypotherium, the last-named having been used as a sort of milch-cow by prehistoric man.

For the human race, the close of the Pliocene and the beginning of the Pleistocene are the most momentous periods in the world's history, for then Man was in the making. But that is another story, tremendously exciting, as we shall show before many days are past, in these pages. For the moment, it may be remarked that during Pliocene times Man had begun to draw away, so to speak, from his cousins the apes, though it was not, at any rate, till the close of this momentous period that he started that enormous brain-development which has placed him at the head of all creation.

Let it be understood that the creatures herein described have been selected as displaying what we may call the expression-points of Evolution. How they have come to be would make a tale that would take too long in the telling for the limited space at our disposal. It took Nature something like 6,000,000,000 years, more or less, to prepare the material.

W. P. PYCRAFT

EXPRESSION-POINTS OF EVOLUTION: THE EPOCHS OF THIS WORLD AND ANIMALS OF EACH PERIOD.

As is noted in the article on this page: "The Last Dawn is yet far off, and we must await in patience for the records of the Morn of Creation. And this because the earliest-living bodies were fashioned of a clay so fragile that nought now remains to tell us of their shapes. In due time, however, hard skeletons of stone and bone came into being, and these, preserved in the rocks, are the links of which the Evolution Theory is fashioned. . . . The creatures herein described have been selected as displaying what we may call the expression-points of Evolution. How they have come to be would make a tale that would take too long in the telling. . . . It took Nature something like 6,000,000,000 years, more or less, to prepare the material." Our Artist, it should be said, took his material, by courteous permission, from the "Daily Telegraph's" "Table of Geological Strata," from the oldest known to those of recent times, arranged by Sir Ray Lankester. Each of the large and important "systems," or "epochs," is indicated by a cross-division in the column.

N.B. Supplement in Colours inserted here.

MOTOR-CARS IN PLACE OF PONIES AND TWO MEN

DRAWN BY C. M

DURING A STRENUOUS PERIOD OF THE LATEST "FREAK" SPORT: AUTO-POLO

Auto-polo, the latest "freak" sport from the United States, was seen for the first time recently, at Wichita, Kansas, and was the outcome of a bet. It is played with an air-filled ball; and, practically, the rules which govern ordinary polo govern auto-polo: the chief difference in the games is, of course, the fact that in the case of the latter the motor-car replaces the pony. The machines used are racing-cars, stripped almost to the chassis, and so geared that it is almost impossible to "kill" the engine, even if the car turns over. In each car are a driver and a "jockey," or "mallet-man." There are two cars on each side. The game is divided into five periods of ten minutes each, with five minutes' interval between each period. At the beginning of the game, the ball is placed in the middle of the field, and

WOMEN TO EACH "MOUNT": AUTO-POLO.

DRAWN BY C. MICHAEL.

AUTO-POLOISTS OF THE UNITED STATES PLAYING THE NEW GAME.

The opposing players are lined-up in their cars, with engines started, behind their respective goal-lines. At the firing of a pistol, the cars start for the ball. The object of the players is, of course, to drive the ball between their opponents' goal-posts. The ball may be propelled only by the "mallet" of the mallet-man; but it is permissible to stop it with a car or with the hands or arms. A ball falling into a car must be thrown out at once. No player may leave his car or touch the ground with his feet during the play: the penalty for breaking this rule is a goal to the other side. The particular game in question was played at Wichita on a field 1100 feet long and 800 feet wide. The goal-posts were set thirty feet apart. As may easily be imagined, the sport has a considerable element of danger, and offers thrills in plenty.

A "PARTY" ABOARD SHIP: A "TUNEFUL" EVENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

A WHISTLING-AND-BISCUIT RACE: THE LADIES SEEKING TO NAME THE AIRS RENDERED BY THE MEN.

Mr. Begg writes:—"Ladies sit in a row of chairs across the deck. Their partners are drawn up in line at the other end. Each man receives a dry biscuit and is told the name of the tune he must whistle. In company with his fellow competitors, he then races towards his partner, eating the biscuit as he runs; and, on arrival before her, he kneels and whistles the air chosen for him. The lady has to identify the tune and write it on a slip of paper. This done, the man receives the paper and races back to the starting-point. The first man home, with the tune correctly named on his paper, wins." Of course, the competitors choke with laughter, especially if a crumb goes the wrong way.